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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 252 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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WE WASH EVERYTHING
bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
(Established 1897),
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
6

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
LINE O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Port Said with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA		11,911
3rd Nov	DELTA	NALDERA *	16,963
10th ,,	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,007
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		10,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	10,388
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		14,002
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	14,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	10,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,908
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		16,963
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MOLDAVIA	8,886
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DUMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd	Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
13th	,,	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911
15th	Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA	16,963
21st	Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA	7,902
18th	March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
25th Oct.	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Busrah via Karachi, 9 A. M.
27th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war.
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war.
31st ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa 1 P. M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
E. U. Nov 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct	30th Oct.	
Sado Maru	I. Nitsi	3898	28th Oct.	11th Nov	
Maiacca Maru	M. Tani	5274	13th Nov	27th Nov	

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	Japanese with food	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Singapore.	330	210	188	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	102
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	120
Kobe.	610	380	286	190	143

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital Fl.80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds Fl.42,429,151 £3,535,763
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. E. VAN LEEUWEN,
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INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
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HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET FORT BOMBAY
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Have always in stock sugarcoated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda waer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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LIFL, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,—BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600. Tel. Address: "Amarosa."
Enquiries for Agencies invited

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
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Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 10 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the undermentioned shares of the Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors by a Resolution passed at the Board's meeting held on the 18th day of October, 1923.

Share No.	From	To
5000	50001	55000
5000	208611	213610
500	57001	57500
10000	59501	69500
10000	69501	79500
2500	95218	97717
5000	100988	105987
1000	233541	234540
1000	105988	106987
2000	118718	120717
880	125233	126112
2000	129363	131362
5000	177663	182662
5000	182663	187662
2000	187763	189762
1500	193380	194879
5000	203611	208610
900	224881	225780
90	225791	225880
1000	227881	228880
1000	228881	229880
4900	234541	238540
14500	242501	257000
3325	258726	262050
25000	262051	287050
26000	324161	350160
1951	370534	372484
1500	372885	374184
450	374485	374934
50	404968	405017
350	451892	452241
1000	354656	355655
200	358236	358435
1300	427662	428961
475	432062	432536
3000	443422	446421
1000	447422	448421
500	448842	449341
2000	449542	451541
150	350326	350475
300	451542	451841
1000	127363	128362
300	351756	352055
500	355656	356155
1000	353156	354155
100	365419	365518
100	365519	365618
500	356156	356655
8407	481037	489443
5000	489444	494443
3352	494444	497795
100	436792	436891
1100	436992	438091
75	86858	86932
225	87753	87977
400	99873	100272
100	107388	107487
250	112228	112477
500	113083	113582
500	113588	114082
500	115898	116397
500	116548	117047
45	117603	117647
500	120843	121342
250	153348	153597
250	157318	157567
300	158568	158867
1000	159188	160187
250	163563	163812
500	170438	170937
250	175333	175582
500	189763	190262
500	190288	190787
400	191970	192369
5	198986	198990
625	202261	202885
275	203111	203385
500	214487	214980
250	215151	215400
250	220416	220665
250	222851	223100
500	230141	230640
100	452742	452841
500	241501	242000
500	361707	362206
500	366234	366733
2	368519	368520
202	368521	368722
100	377042	377141
22	377257	377278
500	387743	388242
100	389554	389653
500	394503	395002
250	401332	401581
150	402312	402461
500	407418	407917
25	433512	433536
425	434037	434461
500	458037	458536
500	497801	498300
500	498301	498800
500	499301	499800
200	213731	213930
500	498801	499300
150	168713	168862
200	170938	171137
200	171138	171337
200	173013	173212
200	192685	192884
35	196049	196083
200	197806	198005
200	198006	198205
200	198206	198405
90	199101	199120
200	218076	218275
200	222151	222350
200	232906	233105
200	323436	323635
200	287286	287485
100	356856	356955
150	361362	361511
200	362572	362771
150	363912	364061
200	369831	370030
200	376742	376941
200	384924	385123
200	398737	398936
200	403313	403512
200	403697	403896
200	407918	408117
200	411143	411342
200	411443	411642
25	150918	150942
3	435064	435066
150	442637	442736
30	161933	161962
100	168298	168397
100	173213	173312
100	175883	175982
100	176283	176382
100	187663	187762
100	191340	191439
100	191535	191634
100	191635	191744
100	192485	192584
100	192885	192984
100	193270	193369
100	196084	196183
100	197426	197525
100	202161	202260
100	216676	216775
100	216976	217075
100	217676	217775
100	220121	220220
100	220248	220345
100	220501	220600
100	220676	220775
100	221076	221175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Share No.	From	To
100	221801	221900
100	222051	222150
100	222451	222550
100	223531	223630
100	370031	370130
100	231141	231240
100	231246	231345
100	232806	232905
100	233106	233205
150	287536	287685
100	350836	350935
100	350981	351080
100	448522	448621
50	361312	361361
100	362472	362571
100	364787	364886
100	365069	365168
100	367619	367718
500	369311	369810
100	370316	370415
25	375045	375069
100	375170	375269
50	375400	375449
85	375485	375569
100	375570	375669
100	375795	375894
100	376567	376666
100	381354	381453
100	381954	382053
100	382209	382308
100	79501	79600
50	80801	80850
125	82376	82500
5	82736	82740
25	82776	82800
10	82821	82830
20	86613	86632
100	86733	87032
10	87548	87557
40	87608	87647
25	87728	87752
10	88088	88097
35	92248	92282
50	93333	93382
200	93653	93852
5	97868	97872
25	99178	99202
5	100873	100877
10	100953	100963
10	100963	100972
50	106988	107037
50	107038	107087
100	107088	107187
100	107188	107287
100	108888	108787
10	109733	109742
100	109743	109842
53	109843	109847
25	110093	110117
50	112478	112527
100	112683	112782
200	114433	114632
50	114683	114732
25	114733	114757
10	114778	114787
30	416815	416844
10	363007	363016
75	114828	114902
200	115018	115217
25	118073	118097
15	118598	118612
20	117848	117867
5	118613	118617
5	120838	120842
100	122343	122442
10	122993	123002
200	123003	123202
25	123513	123537
100	123738	123837
25	124238	124263
100	124363	124462
100	124513	124612
60	124613	124672
15	124683	124697
35	124998	125032
25	126263	126287
100	126888	126987
100	127013	127112
50	131363	131412
100	131413	131512
10	132013	132022
10	132023	132032
3	132033	132035
3	132036	132038
2	132039	132040
2	132041	132041
5	132043	132047
10	132048	132057
25	132085	132109
5	132110	132114
50	132115	132164
10	132165	132179
10	147285	147243
10	147295	147304
25	147355	147474
25	147420	147444
10	147465	147474
50	147975	148024
15	148085	148094
10	148125	148134
50	148135	148187
50	148418	148467
10	149028	149637
50	149888	149932
50	150223	150277
10	150468	150477
25	150533	150552
15	150578	150597
15	150693	150707
25	150733	150752
10	150883	150892
20	151453	151476
25	390442	390466
20	152138	152157
50	287486	287535
25	152508	152532
10	152533	152542
10	152563	152572
10	152693	152702
10	153048	153657
10	153658	153687
10	153818	153827
5	153953	153937
5	154163	154167
10	154168	154177
10	154248	154257
5	154408	154412
10	154443	154447
50	156638	156687
20	156693	156712
30	156863	156892
10	156893	156902
25	157218	157242
10	159078	159087
50	160238	160287
20	160428	160447
100	160448	160547
25	160548	160572
25	160573	160597
20	160598	160617
10	160618	160627
20	160898	160917
50	161418	161467
100	438832	438991
75	439067	439141
50	439192	439241
30	400203	400232
50	439392	439441
50	440142	440191
50	440242	440291
50	440292	440341
30	440462	440491
25	440522	440546
25	440572	440596
15	441773	441786
25	440672	440696
25	440697	440721
25	440747	440771
25	440822	440846
25	440897	440921
25	440947	440971

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Shares No.	From	To
25	441022	441046
25	441147	441171
25	441222	441246
25	441272	441296
25	441372	441396
25	441447	441471
25	441472	441496
20	441517	441536
20	441677	441696
15	441697	441711
5	401737	401741
5	400491	400495
15	441712	441726
15	441742	441756
15	161468	161482
10	161508	161517
5	161618	161622
10	168608	168617
50	166913	166962
10	167063	167072
25	167088	167112
10	167113	167122
10	167143	167152
50	167153	167202
25	167203	167227
15	167228	167242
20	167243	167262
15	167263	167277
50	167278	167327
15	167588	167602
15	167603	167617
35	167668	167702
15	167703	167717
10	167918	167927
25	167938	167962
10	167963	167972
50	168448	168497
25	168498	168522
20	168523	168542
15	168543	168557
15	168558	168572
10	169293	169302
10	169343	169352
10	169353	169362
10	169363	169372
50	169403	169452
25	170288	170312
20	170313	170332
20	170333	170352
5	170368	170372
5	170383	170387
5	170393	170397
10	170428	170437
25	173813	173837
25	173838	173862
50	173913	173962
30	173973	174002
10	416860	416869
5	174003	174007
25	174013	174037
50	176083	176132
50	176133	176182
25	176533	176557
10	176603	176612
25	176618	176642
10	176643	176652
25	176873	176897
50	176948	176997
50	177148	177197
25	177223	177247
10	177288	177297
10	177298	177307
15	177338	177352
10	177328	177337
10	177403	177412
10	177413	177422
30	177583	177612
5	177658	177662
25	190263	190287
10	191088	191097
15	193205	193219
50	191098	191147
20	191148	191167
5	191168	191172
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50	191290	191339
55	191440	191494
40	191495	191534
10	192370	192379
25	192380	192404
10	192405	192414
10	192415	192424
50	192425	192474
25	195727	195751
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15	192665	192679
25	193105	193129
20	193155	193174
30	193175	193204
20	194905	194924
12	195100	195111
20	195122	195141
50	195157	195206
15	195257	195271
25	195272	195296
5	195297	195301
10	195307	195316
25	195317	195341
5	195367	195371
5	195372	195376
5	195377	195381
25	195382	195406
25	195432	195456
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10	195472	195481
10	195482	195491
5	195492	195496
20	195497	195516
25	195517	195541
10	195542	195551
20	195562	195581
20	195582	195601
5	195602	195606
15	195637	195651
10	195652	195661
10	195662	195671
10	195672	195681
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25	195807	195831
25	195847	195871
25	195872	195896
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10	195899	195908
25	197184	197208
10	197214	197223
50	197224	197273
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5	197276	197280
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15	197331	197345
25	197361	197385
20	197386	197405
5	197406	197410
50	197651	197700
25	197751	197775
20	197786	197805
10	198466	198475
5	198476	198480
10	198481	198490
50	201471	201520
25	201581	201605
10	201651	201660
50	201761	201810
50	201811	201860
25	203486	203510
50	213611	213660
20	213661	213680
10	213701	213710
10	213711	213720
10	213721	213730
20	215131	215150
25	216451	216475
50	218026	218075
50	218576	218625
25	219176	219200
25	220666	220690
20	220396	220415
25	220991	221015
25	221016	221040
10	221191	221200
25	221751	221775

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Shares	From	To
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50	224281	224330
25	229881	229905
25	230006	230030
60	230031	230090
25	230641	230665
25	230741	230765
(1) 25	230766	230790
50	231456	231505
10	233506	233515
50	238641	238690
10	240791	240800
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25	287061	287085
30	350256	350285
20	350476	350495
20	350496	350515
25	350516	350540
5	350576	350580
10	350611	350620
50	351596	351645
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25	358872	358896
25	392434	392458
25	358947	358971
5	359727	359731
10	359742	359751
25	359752	359776
10	359777	359786
5	359787	359791
25	359862	359886
50	359887	359936
50	359937	359986
25	361612	361636
25	362907	362931
50	363427	363476
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15	441817	441831
15	441847	441861
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10	442057	442066
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10	442097	442106
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10	442117	442126
10	442127	442136
10	442137	442146
10	442147	442156
10	442197	442206
10	442207	442216
10	442217	442226
10	442237	442246
10	442257	442266
10	442247	442256
10	442277	442286
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10	442297	442306
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10	442317	442326
20	442327	442346
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5	442372	442376
5	442377	442381
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5	442482	442486
5	442487	442491
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10	368309	368318
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25	379939	379963
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25	380524	380548
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10	380599	380608
25	380609	380633
70	380644	380713
30	380714	380743
30	380794	380823
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10	380949	380958
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5	381064	381068
10	381069	381078
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50	381119	381168
10	381174	381183
10	381184	381193
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10	381454	381463
5	381464	381468
50	381469	381518
35	381519	381553
10	381554	381563
25	381659	381683
25	381734	381758
15	381759	381773
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10	381919	381928
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5	382399	382403
25	382404	382428
30	382529	382558
10	382559	382568
20	382624	382643
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5	383019	383023
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10	383049	383058
25	383084	383108
20	383224	383243
10	383254	383263
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35	383279	383313
10	383314	383323
10	383334	383343
15	383359	383373
20	383374	383393
5	383399	383403
25	383404	383428
10	383429	383438
10	383474	383483
75	383484	383558
25	383619	383643
20	383644	383663
105	383709	383813
100	383814	383913
20	383914	383933
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5	383969	383993
10	383974	383983
10	384109	384118
25	384294	384318
25	384319	384343
30	384354	384383
50	384384	384433
50	384444	384493
10	384534	384543
5	384544	384548
50	384549	384598
50	384599	384648
25	384749	384773
50	381824	384873
50	384874	384923
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50	387299	387348
100	387349	387358
15	387365	387379
10	387380	387389
50	387390	387439
50	387440	387489
5	387490	387494
5	387495	387499
10	387500	387509
25	387613	387637
25	387638	387662
50	387663	387712
100	388343	388442
50	388643	388692
50	388693	388742
25	388743	388767
25	388768	388792
50	389704	389753
10	389804	389813
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5	390731	390735
3	390741	390743
2	391056	391057
2	391296	391297
50	391310	391359
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2	391625	391626
2	391631	391632
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2	391736	391737
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1	391835	.....
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10	392420	392429
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15	392461	392475
15	392476	392490
100	392592	392691
25	392969	392993
2	393069	393070
4	393078	393081
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15	393325	393339
10	393365	393374
25	393381	393405
20	393413	393432
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25	395013	395037
95	395154	395228
25	395714	395738
10	395773	395782
25	395796	395820
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50	396037	396086
5	396087	396091
5	396102	396106
7	396109	396113
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100	396214	396313
100	396674	396773
5	397059	397063
50	397099	397148
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1	397408	.....
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15	397494	397508
10	397759	397768
50	397784	397833
100	397834	397933
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12	398038	398049
100	398050	398149
25	398650	398474
25	398675	398699
10	398700	398709
3	398982	398984
2	398991	398992
2	398993	398994
2	398995	398996
20	399011	399030
5	399228	399232
5	399233	399237
10	399238	399247
10	399276	399285
5	399357	399361
10	399367	399378
2	399377	399378
10	399404	399413
5	399440	399444
5	399445	399449
25	399475	399499
10	399550	399559
5	399560	399564
1	399566	....
2	399592	399533
1	399600	....
25	399601	399625
50	399651	399700
25	170088	170112
10	399802	399811
2	399822	399823
25	399834	399858
20	399859	399878
20	399879	399898
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5	399929	399933
5	399934	399938
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25	400019	400043
25	400044	400068
3	400134	400137
10	400412	400421

Shares	From	To
5	400427	400431
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4	400477	400480
10	400481	400490
10	400506	400515
5	400542	400546
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50	400718	400767
10	400843	400852
25	400854	400878
20	400879	400898
10	401119	401128
10	401267	401276
10	401607	401616
5	401757	401761
5	401762	401766
10	401767	401776
5	401777	401781
25	401782	401806
25	402053	402077
50	402078	402127
20	402153	402172
1	402193	....
21	402246	402266
20	402292	402311
5	402617	402621
100	402691	402790
40	402831	402870
30	402871	402900
10	402901	402910
10	402911	402920
10	403283	403292
50	403513	403562
10	403620	403629
2	403680	403681
65	403920	403984
50	404060	404109
10	404150	404159
25	404343	404367
100	404468	404567
100	404638	404767
20	410123	410142
10	411433	411442
10	411643	411632
50	411653	411702
50	411703	411752
50	411753	411802
100	412750	412849
100	414400	414499
100	414500	414599
100	414600	414699
50	414750	414799
5	414960	414964
5	414965	414969
5	414970	414974
5	414975	414979
5	414980	414984
100	415485	415584
125	415590	415714
5	415715	415719
25	415750	415774
50	415775	415824
30	415825	415854
10	415555	416564
100	416565	416664
100	416665	416764
15	416875	416889
10	422242	422251
5	422307	422311
40	422397	422436
5	422459	422463
5	422479	422483
70	422484	422553
10	422554	422563
30	422574	422903
10	422927	422936
50	422937	422986
5	424062	424066
5	424102	424106
30	424267	424296
30	424302	424331
15	425587	425601
20	425602	425621
125	435017	435741
125	435742	435866
125	435867	435991
100	435992	436091
100	436092	436191
100	436392	436491
100	436592	436691
100	436692	436791
100	436892	436891
25	366619	366643
20	366159	366178
25	366179	366203
25	366204	366228
25	366734	366758
5	366834	366838
100	367459	367588
500	409573	410072
100	368901	369000
250	81001	81250
250	81251	81500
200	115218	115417
200	115618	115817
200	117648	117847
180	117868	118047
200	118098	118297
200	123313	123512
200	123538	123737
200	123848	124037
200	124038	124037
175	124823	124997
200	131803	132002
150	148468	148617
25	392994	393018
100	405818	405917
50	410073	410122
100	448022	448721
100	448422	448521
100	287036	287185
400	238681	239090
100	117548	117447
40	199201	199240
10	403810	403919
10	397436	397445
5	151508	151512
10	151613	151522
50	430942	430991
5	199286	199270
10	199281	199290
10	194990	194999
25	123488	123412
100	123613	123612
50	124463	124

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Shares	From	To
25	151663	151687
5	114768	114772
25	151523	151547
25	151548	151572
25	151573	151597
10	351079	351088
50	389504	389553
5	160398	160402
10	160408	160417
5	160423	160427
100	125133	125232
5	350956	350960
10	350551	350560
10	350561	350570
100	157818	157917
10	383464	383473
5	409418	409422
10	93903	93912
10	82726	82735
50	86673	86722
100	86733	86832
25	383059	383083
10	39903	39904
50	455856	455856
125	377884	378008
25	383114	383138
30	152658	152687
10	152343	152352
20	200611	200630
25	377207	377231
10	391236	391245
10	375995	376004
5	376005	376009
50	157918	157967
20	150273	150292
25	153008	153032
25	377142	377166
100	433037	433136
25	433212	433236
25	433237	433261
25	433262	433286
25	433287	433311
25	433312	433336
10	375370	375379
5	375330	375394
5	375395	375399
25	365979	366003
100	412950	413049
10	383244	383253
15	381864	381872
10	200751	200760
5	448732	448736
10	118063	118072
50	150943	150992
10	401747	401756
15	368876	368830
10	368891	368900
10	366004	366013
25	383149	383173
5	380519	380523
15	150608	150622
25	395229	395253
10	366014	366023
25	370459	370483
10	150428	150437
10	150438	150447
20	150448	150467
25	396524	396548
15	398791	398805
10	375450	375459
10	399248	399257
10	200471	200480
50	230941	230990
100	363762	363861
150	198806	198955
25	377451	377483
10	377022	377031
25	192985	193009
10	120828	120837
2000	55001	57000
10	198406	198415
10	198416	198425
50	433362	433411
5	381859	381863
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2000	142285	144284
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10	434522	434531
5	434532	434536
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15	195832	195846
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7	153833	153839
15	124798	124812
10	358442	358451
10	358462	358471
5	350231	350235
5	257016	257020
10	397049	397058
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10	98133	98142
100	124263	124362
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25	203421	203445
5	367059	367063
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5	433202	433206
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5	433337	433341
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20	380029	380048
5	376045	376049
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5	433357	433361
25	152243	152267
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5	169618	169622
10	361302	361311
10	199091	199100
10	454092	454101
15	454142	454156
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100	422607	422706
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15	454267	454281
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25	193220	193244
25	193245	193269
5	161648	161652
5	161653	161657
15	161658	161672
40	357966	358005
30	434557	434588
10	454322	454331
10	357956	357965
500	242001	242500
10	169608	169817
25	452887	452911
25	196024	196048
25	201916	201940
10	400069	400078
10	169763	169772
25	381684	381708
100	352056	352155
5	201465	201470
10	124673	124682
100	354356	354455
200	356456	356655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Shares No.	From	To
200	354156	354355
10	457087	457096
12	83101	83112
20	350936	350955
30	198956	198985
5	425567	425571
5	150668	150672
5	150673	150677
5	150678	150682
5	150683	150687
5	150688	150692
25	457377	457401
5	168598	168602
5	168603	168607
1600	239091	240690
100	356756	356855
50	377738	377783
1000	352156	353155
244307		
50	126213	126262
2500	83113	85612
25	150148	150172
45	201421	201465
50	391106	391155
50	380414	380463
50	379439	379488
2000	154638	156637
25	117448	117472
1000	110628	111627
500	415880	416379
500	218676	219175
100	107548	107347
100	357856	357955
500	223631	224130
100	221476	221575
20	383174	383193
15	150208	150222
200	175583	175782
25	382914	282938
10	383939	383948
250	379639	379888
200	358036	358235
25	193080	193104
2	392430	392431
100	409473	409572
100	400558	400657
20	132058	132077
100	118618	118717
500	110128	110627

253469 Shares.

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.

17843

NOTICE.

THE JEWELLERY valued at about Rs. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and nineteen belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 29th October, 1923, during office hours at Vithal Mandir, near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Saba's office.

D. V. GAIKWAD,
Suba Palya Palak,
Branch.

C R8817

TENDERS.

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.

17797

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3960 OF 1922.

NAGJI MOTIJI AND CO., a firm. Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKER and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Magathane in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Acres	Gunthas	Assessment Rs. a p.
89	34	0	6	2	5	4 12 0
73	32	1	0	0	2	0 6 0
77	,,	7½	0	0	1½	0 4 0
79	,,	0	2	0	19½	1 1 0
104	36	7	0	0	5½	1 0 0
,,	,,	0	3	0	3¾	0 2 0
107	,,	0	4	0	1	0 1 0
112	40	2/1	0	0	7	0 14 0
115	,,	3	0	0	13½	2 5 0
				3	18½	Rs 10 13 0

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 327, Hornby Road, Nawab Building Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1923.

(Sd). H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C17887.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHARIFBHOY CASSAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Offices at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Umerkhadi Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 1/3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3513 and Street Nos. 4—5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage called 1st Umerkhadi Road on or towards the West by the House of Keshavji Jadhavji, on or towards the North by the house of Suleman Jusab Patil and on or towards the South by the public passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1923.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C17939

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAHMINABAI, widow of Khodabax Sheriar Irani has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, charge, lien, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 864 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 142, New Nos. 14320, 14321 and 14472, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 10/2591 and Cadestral Survey No. 688 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 982 and 984, and Street Nos. 342, 343 and 344 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Kalsekar Abba and partly by the property of Jankibai widow of Soma Bhagaji, on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Pasalkar on or towards the East by Bhoiwada Road and on or towards the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
C17938 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BIBI KHADIJA KHATOON, CAMAR S. TYABJEE and BIBI SULTANA, a minor, by her mother and natural Guardian, Bibi Khadija Khatoon, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim, against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make th same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kika Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8288, New Survey No. 701 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5872 and Street No. 181-183 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Akbarali Abdulalli Chatrivalla, on or towards the West by the property of Pranjivan Liladhar, on or towards the North by Masjid and on or towards the South by Public Road and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.

MANILAL & KHER,
C17935 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office furniture, Chesterfield sofas, safes, hair tonic, perfumes, knife polish, deceased's furniture, landaulette, English victoria, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Mirza Mahomed Shirazee (deceased).

Safe, sofas, teakwood tables, chairs, cupboards, dining tables, benches, copying press, Remington typewriter, wearing apparels, etc., etc., and one Landaulette and one English victoria.

By order of the office conderned.

About 11 doz. bottles hair tonic of Messrs. Yardley & Co.

About 10 doz. bottles assorted perfumes of Messrs. Yardley & Co.

50 tins knife polish.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., of P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 28th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and corner stands, folding cottage Piano, rich ornaments, China and Japanese vases, fancy figures, one English perambulator, piano, phonograph, ice-box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door show-cases, writing tables, silver show-cases, book-stands, wall clocks, pictures, single and double meat-safes, water filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE MOTOR ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room, No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Marine Motor Engine.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, unclaimed articles such as.—Spectacles, Hinges, Brass Nozzel, sari, chair, copper slabs, silver bangles, buttons, watch, rolled gold chain, Gold studs, etc ., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumb waiter, and crockery stands drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one phonograph, one Singer Sewing machine, rich Cabinets, large and small writing tables, Office chairs glass door book cases, glass door silver Cabinets, rich carpets fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, fancy ornaments China and Japanese vases, electric hall and table lamps and fans, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. J. Cracknel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very rich plain and open carved teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, Pianola, Pathephone with Records, small oval shaped billiard table marble statues, Ice refrigerator, platedware, glass, crockery, etc.,

TO-MORROW, the 27th October, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, rich and artistic furnitures comprising of dining table, large sideboards, dinner wagons, dining room chairs silver show cabinets, Chesterfields suites, old open carved cabinets, centre table, arm and armless chairs, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah, clothes and gown presses, crockery, glass and platedware.

Property of Mr. A. J. L. Murray, of G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is open to view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at 24, Mazagon Terrace, opposite Mazagon Police Court, valuable household furniture by well known makers such as telescopic sliding dining table, dining chairs, drawing room suites, sofas and chairs to match mirror and panelled door almirahs, sweet-toned cottage piano by (Brindsmead) crockery, plaedware, and glassware.

Property of Mr. A. Williamson and is ope to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No .13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 26th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 345a; 524-536; 538-548; 550-580; 359; 582-588; 590-592; 363; 594; 365; Case Nos. 1, 3, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, Arthur Road and Parel Road.

Building Street Nos. 11; Case No. 36; Love Grove Road, Worlee.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STOREKEEPERS for a Limited company on decent salary. Hard cash security of Rs. 1,000 strictly essential. Please apply Box No. 9782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R8816

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. JUKAR, 15, Nickdowri Lane, Girgaum.

A R8820

WANTED—RETOUCHER. Bromide finishing knowledge essential, good prospects to experienced man, permanent job. Apply EXCELSIOR STUDIO. Kalbadevi Road.

A R8824

WANTED—ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Cooperative Credit Society of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Ltd. Grade Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. Security to the value of Rs. 2,000 required to be deposited. Applications stating age and qualifications should be sent to the Society's Office, B B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street.

A R8823

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally BABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Giri School Galli Gamdevi, Bombay.

C R8810

TO LET—Centrally situated OFFICES and GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Rents moderate. Apply at the Bank.

C17880

TO BE LET—Two AIRY ROOMS and a BALCONY facing Jacob Circle. Rent Rs. 15, for Christian families only. Apply "CIRCLE" C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

C R8794

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—2 PADDING MACHINES in good working order with good rubber Rolls. Apply Box No. 9777 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

K R8807

SPORTS.

RACE WINNERS!—Buy my "HORARY ASTROLOGICAL SYSTEM" and try your luck. Send Rs. 5 as no V.P. Rent. Beware of Imitators. None is genuine without my full name. Please always address:—DOLLY COOPER, Astrologer, Main Street, MHOW.

S R8819

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK—1920 model, 6 cylinder, wire wheels, slightly used, highly suitable for Taxi work. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 17852

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AAK Your shop-keeper whether he stocks Blankets, Rugs, Tweeds, Shawls, etc., manufactured by the KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., if not write to us. Sample cuttings free on Application. KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD., Hebbal Bangalore.

T 17893

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

13680

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY—White and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5lb. baskets at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2/4/0. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.

T R8818

A SINCERE ADVICE.—INSIST on buying your all wool requirements such as Travelling rugs, Blankets, Tweeds, shawls, etc., or your servants' requirements from the WELL KNOWN KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS LTD., (Hebbal, Bangalore.) Sample cuttings sent free on application.

T 17894

A TRUE SUGGESTION.—If we are not wrong in giving you a friendly suggestion, please make your purchases of woollen rugs and blankets for yourself and your servants from us. You will get the right value for the price you pay. Sample cuttings with quotations free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.

T 17896

A CALL TO OUR COUNTRYMEN TO JOIN HANDS.—INSIST buying your woollen Requirements, such as, TRAVELLING RUGS, TWEEDS, SHAWLS, ETC., for yourselves and your servants from us, as they are made in India with Indian Labour to suit the Indian Taste. Samples and price list sent free on application. KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal Bangalore.

T 17895

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE.—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by post. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S. Principal, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).

T R8657

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We beg to announce to our Kind constituents and to the General Public that we are ready with our ALL WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS of LATEST DESIGNS and COLOURINGS IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES. Prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 35 and 40. Sample cuttings free on Application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Bangalore.

T 17897

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland,
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.

Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hill
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet
Exigencies of the Time
CARLTON HOTEL
(Open through
India's Premier and
(Under sam

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST DAY?
A Universal attraction Extraordinary!
An intensely absorbing Story of a girl's dramatic rise to redeem the man she loved.
"THE MIDNIGHT GUEST"
(5 Reels)
A Picture that will throb you to your very nerves.
With a great cast
featuring
Grace Darmond, Mahlon Hamilton, Clyde Fillmore
An intensely dramatic theme, highly developed, and enacted by a cast of your favourite players. Do see it!

PEACOCK DANCE
See and Wonder!

The Programme this Week—a marvellously attractive one! Besides a 2-Reel Comedy with

BABY PEGGY
in "Sweetie," the Bill includes the latest International News where

TINY KIDS
give some fascinating display of Physical Culture Exercises.
Bring Your Children.....Time and Prices as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Telephone No. 40106
BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY
CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)
Commencing Saturday 20th October, 1923
TO NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.
Programme) DOUBLE (Attraction
A GREAT & NEW
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Melford Production
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
Featuring the Spirited.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
Who says
I'VE NEVER BEEN KISSED!
A Sensational Love—Melodrama without a Dull Second
A Fine Supporting Cast headed by
MILTON SILLS & WANDA HAWEY

A dazzling Society Beauty who thought SHE could LIVE without LOVE. See her Wooed by London Blue-bloods.
GORGEOUS GOWNS DARING ESCAPADES
MOST THRILLING
Romantic melodrama.
Also the Great
MAGICIAN & JUGGLER
PROF. R. M. RAJA
Certified by LORD & LADY CHELMSFORD, and by Mr. MONTAGU and Awarded GOLD MEDALS by H. H. MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA will perform his Most Wonderful Tricks of
MAGIC & BLACK ART
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PROGRAMME NO. 2.
He will win Your Applause You will Certify him
He Manufactures Currency Notes. of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.
Book Your SEATS EARLY
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Next Week at Poona Next Week at Poona
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
The Company will go to Poona after the following-performances in Bombay and thence to Sholapnr. Only three performances at Poona.

Balwant Sangit Mandli
New Drama! Only two performances
New Drama!
Saturday 27-10-23 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T:
Sunday 28-10-23 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late Annasheb Kirloskar
& Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)
Sangit) RAMRAJYA VIYOG (Parts 1 to 5)
G. K. Parchure,
General Manager.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 10 P. M.
THE GRAND DANCING FESTIVAL.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY

EMPIRE THEATRE
To day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
RECKLESS CHANCES
featuring
J. P. McGOWAN.

Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK ONLY
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO'S
NEW PRODUCTION
Bhakta Gora Kumbhar
See the Sublime devotional life of a potmaker—His aversion to lust—His self sacrifice and the final divine favour.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
An Universal Six reel attraction
THE DAY SHE PAID
featuring
Francilia Billington. See the red flame of an unrighteous love threatened to burn the citadel of happiness,
with
A NICE COMEDY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
NEW PLAY!! NEW PLAY!
ON
Saturday 27th Oct. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night.)
and
Sunday 28th October 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Manager,
Gandharv Natak Mandali.
BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
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THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
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Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 25/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 570
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 560
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 156½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 151½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 226
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 323
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 77.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.20
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks 450,000 millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but uncertain.

	London, Oct. 22.	
T.T. Transfers	1/4 8/4	Firm.
Bar Gold	£4-11-11	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8	"

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 25 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/16
Bank Demand	1-4 23/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	...
For. Demand	515
American Dollars	322
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	226
Japan	157
Singapore	170

Market—Steady.

	London, Oct. 24
Bontes 3 per cent	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8
" 2 months hence	31 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver Little Indian buying. Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923
Interest day to day loan 2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 24
Exchange on London in Paris	77.40
" " " Germany	285,000,000,000
" " " Italy	100.72
Stockholm	17.09
Christiania	29.17
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	25.23
Belgium	91.05 Yesterday.
Vienna	200.00 day.
	New York Oct 24,
Demand Bills	44900

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct 24.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Bontes 5 per cent	26 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 24.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 3/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 7/8+1 8
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	£8 7/8-1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4—1/8

	London, Oct. 24
Conversion Loan	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 1/2
7 per cent "	116 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/11/6
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/11/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/10/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/10/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/11/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/9
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 78/

London, Oct. 24.
Bar gold ready, sh. 91-11
Silver ready, d. 31-14
Silver forward, d. 31-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India is a small buyer Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 25

Steady 24-10-6

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	24—11—0	24—10—3	24—10—3	
Kartak	24—12—0	24—11—3	24-11-3	

Feji Mandi
Asho
Kartak 0— 6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 25.

Steady 79, 10/0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Asho	79—14—0	79—11—0	79—11—0	
Kartak	77—12—0	78—0—0	78—0—0	

Feji Mandi
Asho
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market, Quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov/Dec 12 3/4
Tone—Quite
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct 14
Tone:—Very irregular moderate business

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/3
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100/
5 per cent War Loan 91/2
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/11
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/11
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 104/7
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 76/4
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Market closed quiet with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405, India 76, Central 26/4, Eastern 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, By-Cotton 610, By-Dyeing 930, Century 453/122, Central India 506/4, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 160, Crescent 253/12, Dawn 610, Edw. Sassoon 220, Fazulbhoy 810, Finlay 550, Gokak 135, Ind-Bleaching 200, Ind-Malwa 562/8, Jamshed Mfg. 180, Kastoorchand 230, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1565, Luxmi Cotton 4800xd, Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 360, Meyer Sassoon 165, Morarji 4200, New Great 527/8, Pabani 400, Pearls 640, Phoenix 495, Shapurji 223/12, Simplex 343/12, Swan 775, Swadeshi 506/4, Tata Mill 425 and Vishnu Cotton 1710xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 222/8, B. Burma 330, B. Burma N. I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Pet 4/2, B. Tramway 93/2, By-Steam 95, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 92/8, Katni Defd. 330, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 29/4, Tata Iron Defd. 107/8, Tata Hydro 645 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

Chartered Bank	£ 16 3 8
Hongkong Bank	174
National Bank	44 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	13

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Ledare Malwa	..	..	..	867/8
Colaba	..	..	..	175
Crescent	2 0	..	..	253/12
Kohinoor	1565	..	..	1565
Nagpore Ord	607/8	..	595	596.4
New Great	515	530	..	527/8
Pearl	640	..	632/8	637/8
Phoenix	..	..	..	495
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	610
Bombay Dyeing	923/12	932/8	..	930
Sir Shapurji	227 8	..	..	228/12
Simplex	347 8	..	345	347/8
Swan	..	..	..	775
Swadeshi	503 12	507/8	..	506/4
Century	456/4	..	452/8	455
Alex	..	..	..	292 8
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	70
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	92/8
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	330
Tata Hydel Defd	109/4	108/12	..	107/8
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	28/12
Tata Steel Defd	..	..	..	10/4
Bombay Baroda Ordy	..	..	..	330
Bombay Baroda Defd	..	..	..	81/4
Bombay Secur. Ordy	..	..	..	97/8
Bombay Electric Trams	..	..	..	43/12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	23

BIDDING.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Total amount of tenders 321 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
Bills at 1/4 11/16 8.70 lakhs.
Deferred at 1/4 23/32 10.00 lakhs.
(allotted in full)
Deferred at 1/4 11/16 31.30 lakhs.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers 23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov-Dec. Sellers 25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov-Dec. Sellers 25/10

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 24.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct.-Nov. Sellers 23 3/4
Tone—Very Quiet
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Jan../A 1. Done buyers 36/3
Nov/Dec. quotation is mutilated.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay Oct. 25.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 13 to 20 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points lower. The market advanced at the opening on some buying but eased at the close on long liquidation. Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 24th instant (3-35 p.m.) as under:—

"No change in the situation looks as if market likely to advance further."

Although we quite admit that prices in America may advance further we do not trust the present level of prices here and on any further advance from the present level we would be in favour of selling for moderate profits.

Owing to a small decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 537½ i.e. Re 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May. On buying by jobbers and Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 539. Around this level Offices and other Commission Houses were sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 537 but quickly recovered to Rs. 541½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and one Japan House, the rate quoted at 4 p.m. being Rs. 540½. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 540. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 539½, and jumped to Rs. 545 on heavy buying by a well-known Indore operator. Offices and Commission Houses were buyers for Oomra Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 490 and gradually improved to Rs. 495½ on Offices and general buying selling by a Japan House caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 492 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 493. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 486½ and improved to Rs. 490½ on some Commission Houses buying and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 489. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 426.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a very moderate demand by Exporters and local mills, and about 2000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Oct. 25
F. G. Broach April-May	544 1/2
F. G. Bengal Dec/January	432
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	498
Fine Oomra March	493 1/2

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April/May	54
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan	425
Fine Oomra	Dec/Jan	442
Fine Oomra	March	488

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated October 25th says:—

New York Market 24th October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
30.17	Dec.		30. 0	—07
29.80	Jan.	29 52—28	29.60	—2
29.85	Mar.	29.65—23	29.70	—15
29.91	May	..	29 75	—16
29 38	July	..	29 25	—13

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 29.90, lowest 29.48, range .42 points. Some commission houses buying. Short covering meeting local traders selling.

Liverpool Market 24th October 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
17.41	Oct.		17.39	—02
16.85	Jan.	16 99+14	16.85—	16.84 —01
16.63	Mar.	16 78+15	16.64+01	16.62 —01
16.42	May			16.39 —03
17.05	Jan	Egyptian		17.60 —05

Due to open to-day Jan. +04 Mar +04

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market advanced on scattered buying at the opening. Declined on long liquidation. Frost expected in the Northern Belt. (2) Gosho estimate 9,962,000 Bales.

(3) January highest mutilated, lowest 16.81. New York cables: Despite continued dullness drygoods and distinctly less mill demand particularly Carolinas, supply situation which growing daily more serious claims major attention, and with contracts noticeably scarce upward tendency may continue. Though expect higher market ultimately do not care to follow present advance. Sentiment is divided here for the immediate future of the market, but bullish in the long run. Crop reports alarming. South not selling heavily: Cooperatives apparently control nearly 3,000,000 Bales.

	Liverpool, Oct. 21. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot more business	..	17.79
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	18.15
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Jan.	29.52
	Mar.	29.02
	May	29.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	29.18
" " " "	Jan.	29.29

	Liverpool, Oct. 24. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Oct	17.39—02
	Jan.	16.84—01
	Mar.	16.62—01
	May	16.39—03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 24 To-day's Prices
Oct.	17.51+4
Nov.	17 11+09
Dec.	..
Jan.	16.96+11
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.71+11
April	..
May	16.53+11
June	..
July	16.21+11
Aug.	..
Egyptians Nov.	17.59

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Oct. 24 Today's Prices.
October	17 39—02
November	17 0 —02
December	16.93—02
January	16.84—01
February	16.72—01
March	16 62—01
April	16.49—02
May	16 39—03
June	16.22—05
July	16 0 —05
August	15.81+13
September	14.90—02
Oct.	14.38—04

Tone,—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

	Liverpool, Oct. 24
M. G. Bengal Good	10.75
" " Fully Good	11.15
" " Fine	11.55
No 1 Oomra, Good	11.70
" " " Fully Good	12.20
" " " Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
" " Fully Good	13.85
" " Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.65
" " Fully Good	11 05
" " Fine	11.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 24 To-day's Price.
Oct	17.49—06
Nov.	17.48—06
Dec.	17.56—06
Jan.	17.60—05
Feb.	17.67—05
Mar.	17.73—05
April	17.78—05
May	17.85—03
June	17.89—02
July	17.89—03
Aug.	17.89—03
Sept.	17.89—03

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Oct. 24 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan. 29.80—29
	Mar. 29 70—15
	May 29 73—16
	July 29 25—13

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 24.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1.2 lbs.
O/N Sellers 43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1.2 lbs.
O/N Sellers 41/9
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers 45/3
KARACHI BARLEY O/N
Sellers 27/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Buyers 42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Nominal 41/0
Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. Paid Cargo 62 1/9 41
Cardiff to Bombay .. 41

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 24.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N Sellers £ 18
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers 19 1/2
" J/F Paid and Sellers 16 1/4
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Nominal 21 1/4
Tone of Linseed:—Poor demand.
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Value £ 9 1/6
TORIA RAPESEED O/N
Sellers. £ 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

	Bombay, Oct 25 Ready.	Buyers Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80		42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-80		41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		43 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12 13 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		68 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black		62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White		12 12 0	13 4 9
Groundnuts		70 0 0	..
Mowrasseed		9 6 0	9 9 0
Barley		30 0 0	..
Castorseed		65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		40 0 0	5 12 0
Delivery Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May		7 3 9	
Wheat, Sept.		..	
Linseed, April/May		12 4 9	
Linseed Sept.		..	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15		15 3 6	
Dec/Jan.			

METALS.

	London, Oct. 24.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 57 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 F.O.B. net.
Tin Block	..

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct. 25 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	87 8 0
Brass	1/	86 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	86 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	86 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	86 0 0
Brass	2	86 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 25. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Carrimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Tilkamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Saltara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 13 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s.s. "Mooltan" with mails of Oct. 11, due at 9 a.m.
B.E. (Civil) and B.E (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Lectures on Elections, Visrani Nivas, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly) 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

S. S. "Morea" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.
Addresses on elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green, at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Parshotamdas to preside.
Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies: Bank Holiday.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 26 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Oct. 27th (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 28th (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 29th (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 8m
Oct. 30 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 27m. Sunset 6h 7m.
Oct 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jnb) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PATEL.—Bapujee Scrabjee Patel, son of Sorabjee Framji Patel and Proprietor of Framjee Sons and Co., died from heart failure on the 25th October 1923 at 4 a.m. age 62.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. B. Udgoankar, M.B. B.S., on "First Aid to Injured" to-day in the Gokhale Education Society's Hall at Parel at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are requested to attend.

FOUND A SEASON TICKET.

A Season Ticket bearing the name of "Purushottam M." between Bombay and Mazgaon has been found by Jasvantray G. Mehta, to whom the owner should apply personally at The "Hindustan" Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

VOTERS MEETING AT LOWER PAREL.

A meeting of the voters of the Bombay Legislative Council residing in the North Division, Bombay will be held to-day, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Manaji Rajuji Hall near Sun Mill Lower Parel. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law and Mr. S. K. Bole will speak on "Work in the Council"

DR. PARANJPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will meet his voters of the University Constituency for Bombay Legislative Council on Sunday, 28th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Opportunity will be given to voters to ask questions. All voters are earnestly requested to attend.

M. N. COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The third general meeting of the Maharashriya Nabhik Cooperative Credit Society will be held on Monday (the 29th instant) at 9 p.m. in the Nagu Sayaji's Chawl, Chuna-Bhatti, when Mr. N. M. Joshi, will preside. All members and well-wishers of the Cooperative Credit Society are cordially invited to attend.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY

The 94th anniversary day of the well-known Parsi Fire Temple will be celebrated to-day (Friday), by the Parsis by a public gathering at Sir C. J. Hall, Fort at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) when under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Dr. D. N. Patel will deliver a lecture on "Fire Worshippers" from Thomas Moore's well known poem Lala Rookh, accompanied by organ music. The story will be illustrated by lantern slides. Hon. Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla will preside.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting to elect the office-bearers and the Council of management will be held on Sunday the 28th instant between 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall.
The postponed B. P. C. C. elections will be held on Sunday (the 28th instant), in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall between 2—8 p.m. (S.T.).
The Annual General Meeting will be held on the same day in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall between 8-30—11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there is a contest for the Bombay Provincial Membership elections the poll will take place on Sunday the 28th instant between the hours of 8.30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) to send 25 members to represent the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on behalf of the Byculla Ward at the office of the Byculla Dt. Congress Committee, No. 2, Ripon Road near Parsi Statue. The general meeting for the adoption of the annual report and election of office-bearers will also be held the same evening at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the same address, for the coming year.

BANDRA VILLAGT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Second Annual General meeting of the Bandra Village C. Committee will be held on Sunday (the 28th inst), at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Mr. Mankar's Bungalow, No. 7, Khar Road. Members who have paid their subscription on or before 15th September only need attend.
The Notice of the meeting and the annual report have been despatched to each member. Should they fail to reach in due time this should be taken as sufficient notice and a copy of the report taken from the Committee's Office.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ELECTION MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at Matunga, G. I. P. Rly. Visrani Nivas to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, K. F. Nariman Balubhoy Desai, Jivraj G. Nensey and others will address the meeting on "The coming Council Elections."

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, who is a candidate for the Legislative Council from the Bombay Mahomedan Urban Constituency, will speak on the forthcoming Elections, at the Jumma Mosque immediately after Jumma prayers this (Friday) afternoon. Moulvi Abdul Munim Bakza, the Khatib of the Mosque, will preside.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the above Federation a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit will preside, and addresses on "The Coming Elections" will be delivered by the President and Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, I. S. Raja, Hiralal D. Nanavati, B. M. Anandrao and others.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and others will address on "The Work Before Us" Mr. H. P. Mody will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 25th October 1923.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	Nil	Nil
Cholera	Nil	Nil
Plague	Nil	Nil
Influenza	Nil	Nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 80.
Total mortality this day last year, 96.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.
The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 18th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m. on the 25th inst.
The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at noon the same day.

GUJERATI CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

We have received a copy of "Gujerati Calendar (for Samvat 1980) and Gujerati Commercial Directory" issued by Messrs. Dalal and Co., and printed at the Commercial Press, Bombay. The Calendar gives many interesting items regarding astronomical and other information. Besides the publishers have introduced a new feature by including a Directory which gives valuable information, for commercial firms and businessmen, such as on Government Cash Certificates, Income and Super Taxes, Stamp Duties, names of ginning presses of Bombay and India, with the names of their agents etc., The get-up of the publication is excellent and its value is enhanced by numerous, illustrations including a coloured one showing "the great Shivaji in the Grand Mogul's Darbar."

MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS.

A meeting of South Indians Residents in Bombay and Suburbs is to be held on Sunday (the 28th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Room No. 26 Nanji Ludha Building, Matunga for the purpose of opening provision stores in Bombay at convenient centres on Cooperative basis, with the object of supplying good provisions at comparatively cheap prices.
With this object in view, the Organisers of the proposal Stores have drafted the rules and regulations necessary for the working of the proposed provision stores which will be placed before the meeting together with an application to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in connection with the incorporation of the said stores, for consideration. The Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies has been requested to depute one of his assistants to give necessary instructions in the matter and he is expected to be present at the meeting.

PYDHONI KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the above Committee was held on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at Minara Masjid Madrasa Hall under the presidentship of Moulvi Raizunnoor Sahib, when a good many of the members attended.
The report and account of the past year was duly accepted and the following members and office-bearers of the Managing Committee for the year commencing from 1st November 1923, were unanimously elected:—
President:—Seth Mohammad Umar Bhoira.
Vice-Presidents:—Dr. Zakaria Molidina and Haji Noor Mohd. Ahmad.
Hon. Treasurers:—Seth Haji Daud Haji, Elias, Seth Abdul Shakoor Saleh Mohd, Banatwala.
Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Mohammad Zakaria Maniar, Mr. Ebrahim Haji Ismail Mozawala, Mr. Haji Fateh Mohammad Maniar.
Members:—1. Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiqi; 2. Maulana Riyazun-noor Sahib; 3. Mr. Omar Sobani; 4. Mr. Osman Sobani; 5. Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Haji Hamid; 6. Mr. Yoosuf Dada; 7. Mr. Ahmad Usman Cassingwalla; 8. Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Tayeb Chapra; 9. Mr. Mohammad Umer Abdul Latif; 10. Mr. Yossuf Abdulshakur Sobani; 11. Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai; 12. Mr. Mohammad Ali S. Maniar; 13. Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Mohammad; 14. Mr. Mohammad Abba Mia; 15. Mr. Kassam Ahmad Barwaria; 16. Mr. Mohammad Haji Moosa Choonawalla; 17. Mr. Haji Ismail Jumma Motiwala; 18. Mr. Mohammad Nawab; 19. Mr. Nizamuddin Haji Abdul Rahman; 20. Mr. Ahmed Haji Isa Kolsa Mohallawalla, 21. Mr. Mohammad Usman Ahmad; 22. Mr. Jan Mohammad Ahmad.

WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSN.

A general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. Central Branch on Wednesday evening under presidentship of Mr. Donald Munro. The representatives of the following clubs were present:—Lusitanian Sporting Club, 5th Bombay Brigade R. F. A., Santa Cruz H. C., Embarkation Staff, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Customs A. A.; Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch), Parel Sporting Club, Hornets A. C., Bombay Battn. A.F.I., Rangers H. C., Y. M. C. A (Central Branch), Cathedral High School, B. E. S. Ex-Students Association, G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, R. I. M. Hockey Club, Parsi Cyclists H. C. and Bengal United A. C.
At the outset Mr. Munro gave a short history of the Association and the "Sphinx Hockey League" which is to be run under its auspices. Mr. Maitra then emphasized the need of raising funds and securing grounds for the running of League. After some discussion the following office-bearers were elected:—President Sir Henry Macnaughten, Vice-Presidents:—1. The Hon. C. V. Mehta, (2) Mr. James McGrath. (3) Mr. W. H. Hammond; Joint Hony. Secretaries. Messrs. J. C. Baker and S. Bhattacharjee; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Maitra.
The election of other members of the Council was postponed to Wednesday, 31st October. Meanwhile all clubs desirous of being affiliated were requested to send in their application fee of Rs. 10 and Annual Subscription of Rs. 12 for 1923-24 to the Hon. Treasurer of the Association at 23, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Bisarilal Ramprasad and Mahabir Bajnath were charged with committing theft from the person of one Savlaram Ladoo in respect of G. C. notes of Rs. 2,500 on the 28th ultimo.
The facts of the case have already been published in the "Chronicle."
The Magistrate while convicting the accused observed that in his opinion a deterrent sentence was necessary in the case. These thefts were becoming very common and people were robbed in hundreds and thousands. The culprits did not mind a light punishment as they thought that they had only to pass a few months in jail and then come out and enjoy the booty stolen by them. Looking to the amount involved, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them each to suffer two years' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of six months. If the fines be paid, the whole of it was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CORONER'S COURT.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday afternoon after a local train of the G. I. P. Railway left Matunga Station, a man was found lying dead on the railway lines. He was subsequently identified as Nebutnarayen Baijnath (30) employed at Matunga Workshop, G. I. P. Railway. A little before the accident he had left the workshop to go to Bombay.
At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from his having been decapitated by a railway train.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

On Wednesday afternoon when the Poona Express train was passing Parel Station, the driver saw a boy jumping down the down platform. He was about ten yards from the train and the driver whistled. Before the train could be stopped, however, the boy fell and the train passed over him. He was killed on the spot. The deceased has not been identified, but he seems to be a Hindu aged 10.
At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by his having been run over by a train on his jumping down from the platform of the Parel Station.

ENTICED TO BE ROBBED.

On Tuesday morning, Karimsaheb Lalmohmed, a cattle merchant, residing at Byculla, went to Nal Bazar to purchase cloth. As he did not know the cloth market, he asked three Mahomedans to show him the place. After the cloth was purchased the three Mahomedans induced Karimsaheb to accompany them to their house. They then took him to Improvement Trust Gardens at Hughes Road where they stopped to take water and rest. While Karimsaheb was resting, the three Mahomedans set upon him. One of them held his hands, the other threw him down and the third removed the cloth and money. They then ran away with the booty.

REPORTED THEFTS.

About a hundred pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 760 are reported to have been stolen from the Edward Sassoon Mill at Ferguson Road.
Mr. M. Karbhari, residing at New Queen's Road, reports to the police theft of currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 473.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Jimmy Nevins, ex-gentleman, reduced by poverty and disappointment in life and love to the rank of a "bum", lounged weakly on a park bench and meditated on the fact that all men may have been created equal, but circumstances surely can make them inequal.
Mlle. Darney, who called herself a miniature painter, but really was one of the most noted criminals of the city, paused to watch the sight of this man rubbing a ten days' beard and eyeing the labourers who were contentedly munching sandwiches from lunch boxes. He was a pitiable sight. A whistle blew. Men arose from the benches to go back to work. One of them threw half a sandwich on the ground. Jimmy Nevins saw it, staggered to his feet and lurched toward it. As a hungry dog beat him to it and grabbed the morsel, he smiled cynically.
Then he fainted.
When he came to, Mlle. Darney had a taxi-cab waiting. He was taken to her apartment. She fed him and fell in love with him.
With this beginning, "Nobody's Bride", the Universal screen offering at the West-End Cinema to-night and this week, winds on to a dramatic succession of events which affords fine opportunities to Herbert Rawlinson, the star. Alice Lake Edna Murphy, Harry Van Meter, Frank Brownlee, Sidney Bracy, Lillian Langdon, Robert Dudley, Phillips Smalley and others to give excellent dramatic performances.

"TURKISH ORPHAN CHILDREN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—*Anent* the appeal made by H. H. the Aga Khan on behalf of the Turkish orphan children and which appeared in your issue of the 22nd instant, may I inquire what you propose doing in the matter, as I believe, many Muslims are anxious to subscribe their mite towards any fund which may be raised for alleviating the lot of these poor children?—Yours etc.

SHAIKH KHALID YUSUF.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

[There is no need for starting a special Fund. Intending donors may send their subscriptions earmarked for the purpose to the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, who will forward the amount to the proper authorities in Turkey.—Editor, "B. C."]

A Janjira correspondent writes:—"In a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Murud Taluka Lokasabha, it was resolved to give an address to His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan, the Nawab of Janjira, in honour of His Highness's departure to the Rajkumar College Rajkot. A deputation of the Sabha waited upon the Dewan to fix the date and time of the ceremony which will be published later on."

"EDUCATIONAL REFORM."

DR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye delivered a lecture on "Educational Reform" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Thursday, Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha presiding.
Sir D. E. Wacha in introducing Dr. Paranjpye said the work of the Minister of Education was not a joke. It was an easy thing for mushroom politicians to talk glibly against Dr. Paranjpye but to judge his work his critics should place themselves in his place and see if they could have done anything better. Personally, the chairman thought that Dr. Paranjpye had done very good work as a Minister of Education and it was a very difficult thing to find another Paranjpye to do the work he had done.

DR. PARANJPYE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Paranjpye said during the last two years Bombay presidency had made very encouarging progress in the matter of education. But to make progress they required money and the Minister of Education had in view of the financial stringency to cut his coat according to the cloth. Referring to the elementary education he said, even in the most advanced and civilized countries in the world, they had to resort to compulsion as they thought by the system of voluntary education they would come across some people who would believe that education was not necessary for their children. It was his proud privilege to have piloted the Bill of Compulsory Elementary Education through the Legislative Council. By this enactment not a single child would escape from its operation in the presidency and by carrying out this programme Bombay Presidency would be far ahead of any other presidency in the matter of elementary education. He regretted however that the local bodies did not rise to the occasion in regard to the expenditure. This scheme would cost the government Rs. one crore and to the local bodies Rs. 40 lakhs as additional expenditure. He urged the people to see that their representatives brought pressure on the Government to carry out this programme quickly and enthusiastically.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Referring to secondary and higher education he said some people believed that it was the duty of the Government to provide secondary and higher education, but this principle he averred was not accepted even by most advanced countries in the world. In fact, no Government could undertake to provide education for every body. Public men and public bodies should come forward to co-operate with the Government to facilitate this branch of education. As in secondary and higher education so in University education too in order to achieve progress large amount of expenditure was necessary.
In regard to the curriculum he thought their object was to train a student in the art of three R's but he deprecated the medium of teaching through English for young children which was not suitable for a young mind. Except English he believed, other subjects should be taught in vernacular. He hoped in course of time with the advancement of education in this presidency they would have at least four more universities, viz.,—at Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar. In conclusion he said the present system of education was not as bad as it was represented to be The present system of English education had brought about the great awakening and consciousness in the country. He agreed with the Indianization of the service but that should not be done with the deterioration in quality.
With a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speaker the meeting terminated.

MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SETH BAJAJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR Oct. 25.

Mr. Mathuradas Mehta, President-elect of the third C. P. Berar Maheswari Conference, arrived here by mail on the 2nd and 3rd inst. An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to him on the railway station and he was taken in procession to his house. Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda arrived on the 24th and was equally enthusiastically welcomed at the station.
The Conference commenced at 1 p.m. After the welcome songs, Seth Shivnarain Rathi, the chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Mathuradas Mehta, the President, delivered their addresses which were highly instructive. After ket election of members tto the Subjects Committee was over, the Conference adjourned for to-day. The attendance was very small.
The Subjects Committee sat at night and framed a number of resolutions concerning the reforms of society. A resolution expressed the deep sense of loss of the community at the untimely death of Seth Madangopal Rathi of Hinganghat. Another resolution congratulated Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for going to jail in the Nagpur Flag struggle.

COMMUNAL RELATIONS AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

Acute tension between Hindus and Mahomedans prevailed for the last one month here over the question of playing music near the newly erected mosque and the parties did not come to a compromise. On an application by the Mahomedans, the District Magistrate passed orders that Hindus should stop playing music near the mosque The Hindus state that it was their long standing practice of over 35 years, that they have been taking out religious processions accompanied with "bhajan" every morning in this particular month, but the Mahomedans have objected to such processions on the ground that they erected the mosque this year.
This morning the Hindus took out their usual "kartik" procession and fifteen persons were arrested on the charge of disobeying the District Magistrate's orders and were released on bail. The case comes on for hearing to-morrow.

Official and Personal.

Major W. S. E. Money O.B.E., 12th Cavalry Frontier Force has been appointed honorary Aide De Camp to the Governor of Madras with effect from October 15th.
His Excellency Sir George Lloyd bade farewell to His Highness Mir of Khairpur Mirs station *en route* to Karachi.
Her Excellency Lady Reading attended a reception for the Indian ladies at the Lahore Government House on Wednesday and in the evening paid visits to the Victoria Girls' High School, Infant Welfare Depot and the School of Arts and Crafts.
The Viceroy returns to Lahore to-night from Lyallpur at 10-15 p.m. To-morrow morning, his Excellency will grant interviews.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing the following in your tomorrow's issue.
I am grateful to you for your kindly publishing my last letter re-Governor's Corporation address and Council elections in your Saturday's issue. I feel still more grateful by your kindly commenting on the same in your editorial notes.
I am afraid, however, that your comments do not do justice to Mr. H. P. Mody, the Municipal President. I did not mean to lay any charge against Mr. Mody personally for the reappearance of Mr. Vasantrao Dabholker's motion in the Extra-October Agenda. Since writing my first letter, I enquired at the Municipal Secretary's Office and I find that Messrs. Dabholker and Sukhia's letter is dated the 10th October while mine is dated the 11th. Is this not a wonderful phenomenon, for I never knew that those who are loyal enough to propose and second motions of addresses to Governors, get a divine inspiration to anticipate a counter-motion from the other side and manage to have their motion repeated on the October Agenda— a day prior. They have done a good turn to Mr. H. P. Mody—who is saved from the awkward situation—of giving a ruling against popular feelings. In our Clayton Maharaj's regime things happen which we of the Kaliyug—do not and cannot understand.
Mr. H. P. Mody placed the September agenda before the Corporation only once out of the eight meetings that were held between the 27th September and 15th October. Those of the Corporators who are candidates for Council seats—who are for the address—ought to send a motion of address to Mr. Mody. He has saved them from a very awkward situation and he has performed this feat so soon after his recent speech in the Town Hall.
Sir, I have read Mr. K. F. Nariman's letter that has appeared in your to-day's issue—and if letters are delivered to all the Corporators who seek election in the Councils, the work of the Electorate will be easy—I know some of them will choose not to reply—but I am confident that the voters will understand what their silence means.—Yours etc.

V. A. DESAI.

October 23.

NEW COTTON GREEN.

BUSINESS TO BE STARTED ON NOVEMBER 1.

The inaugural ceremony of starting business on the new Cotton Green at Mazagaon will be performed at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday November 1. Seth Narandas Purshotamdas will perform the ceremony and thereafter the permanent workmen of the Cotton Green will be entertained.

MURDER OF COL. KENNEDY.

ANOTHER ARREST REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 25.

Information reached Howrah that another Anglo-Indian, whose name has not yet been ascertained, has been detained on suspicion, pending inquiries, at Asansol in connection with the murder of Col. Kennedy.

THE "FORWARD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

A new English daily newspaper called the "Forward" with Mr. C. R. Das as its editor has been published here to-day. In a leading article the paper says: "The Forward" owes its inception to a feeling, shared we believe by a very large number of our countrymen that during the last few months the activities that represent and embody India's aspiration to a full nationhood, have drifted into stagnation, if they have not plunged into reaction. Relying on the support and claiming the sympathy and confident of the goodwill of all who worship in the temple of Swaraj the 'Forward' ventures to offer its humble services to the end and hopes that its readers might cooperate with it in keeping ever aloft and unsullied the banner of Swaraj."
The paper contains a special poem entitled "Freedom" by Rabindranath Tagore and messages wishing it success from a number of political leaders.

THE "DARPAN."

The "Darpan" hitherto a monthly Urdu magazine of Lahore, will shortly appear as a Nationalist daily under the editorship of Mr. L. Shanti Narain, late Editor "Bande Mataram", Lahore.

THE LATE CANON D. L. JOSHI.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Canon David Lucas Joshi which took place at his residence at Procter Road, Girgaon, last night at 9 p.m. of heart failure. The deceased was connected with the Church Missionary Society of Western India for the last forty-two years and until the time of his death was strenuously working for the social, moral, economical and spiritual welfare of the Indian Christian community. On Thursday he attended several meetings in connection with the Christian work and in the evening he came home at 7 p.m. from the Marathi Bible Translation Committee of which he was an active member. He was hale and hearty and healthy and there was no reason to expect a sudden collapse. He complained of cramp of the heart and death followed in a few minutes. In recognition of his long service, learning and piety, an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity of Lambeth (England) was conferred upon him by the Archbishop of Canterbury but before he formally received it he died. He had booked his passage by the English mail to go to Aden tomorrow for the confirmation service there along with the Bishop of Bombay who is expected from England to Aden next week. In his death the Indian Christian community has lost a very learned and valuable member and his country a true patriot. The funeral takes place this evening at 4.

INDO-IRANIAN RESEARCH.

MR. SHAPURJI HODIWALLA'S LECTURES

BY G. K. N.

The exceedingly strong affinity of the Vedic to the Parsi religion is trite common knowledge. It was thought that Europeans and Americans had already shown all the points of similarity which deepened at places into points of identity. When some years ago I studied certain passages in the *Bhavishya Purana* and in the *Parsi Prakash* of Krishnadas, composed in the time of Akbar, and indicated the few startling novelties like the mention of the sacred girdle and the name of Zoroaster in Sanskrit literature a new path was regarded as struck and certain Associations took measures for further research. At the recent session of the Mahasabha and the Sanskrit Sammelan at Benares one also noticed that the Pandits were not without a glimmer of the close kinship of the Parsis and Hindus. There was, however, apparently an absence of the adequate appreciation of the amazing proximity of the two religious communities. Here the Parsis may legitimately claim to have made a farther progress than the Hindus. While there are Hindu exponents of the different phases of the Parsi religious mind like Mr. Buch of Baroda and the eminent Vidhushekhara Shastri and others in Calcutta and Shantiniketan, the Parsis have in their Dr. Erach Taraporevala, Prof. Hodiwalla and the several doctors of philosophy like Dastur Dr. Dhalla, first rate authorities. They have the *Adhikara* to instruct the public inasmuch as their knowledge is derived direct from the original sacred books of the Hindus and the Parsis.
The Cama Oriental Institute has appointed a Parsi scholar who has already made his mark in Zoroastrian and Vedic researches to deliver a series of lectures on Indo-Iranian subjects of the first of which it gives me great pleasure to give a synopsis. While his predecessors, both Western and Asiatic, more or less vaguely expatiated upon the resemblances, Mr. Shapurji Kawasji Hodiwalla M. A. who graduated in Bombay with Sanskrit, carries exploration brilliantly farther in a field whose fascination has not ceased to be operative. It may be hoped that in healthy emulation of the Cama Institute similar sister acadamies in India will now take up any one of the four other sources from which we expect light on Aryan and Parsi antiquities viz. the Arabic literature of the Moslems, the Syriac of the Nestorian Christians including the lives of Persian martyrs, the Chinese Annals and the finds in Central Asia related to Buddhism.
The following is the synopsis of the lecture:—

RITUAL IN INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

It has been proved that in very ancient times, in what may be called the Indo Iranian period, the Aryans of India and the Iranians of Persia were living together as brethren in Central Asia and that we have historical remains of that period in what the Veda and Avesta share in common whether in language, religion, ceremonial or mythology. The most important religious books of the Hindus are the Vedas, whereof Rigveda is one of the oldest and most glorious documents in the world. That part of the Vedas, which contains sacred prayers, invocations of different divinities and sacred hymns chanted at the sacrifices is called *mantra* by the Brahmins and *manthra by the Parsis*.
One of the important ceremonies of the Aryans known as the Soma ceremony was identical with the Havma ceremony of the Iranians. Both the communities worshipped their angels and divinities with offerings one of which was the Havma-Soma juice. The Havma-Soma plant was pounded in a mortar. The juice which was squeezed from the pounded mass was mixed with water and milk to tone down its effect. It was of a greenish yellow colour, and was regarded as an immortal beverage by both the communities. Sixteen Brahmins were required to officiate at the ceremony of the preparation of this sacred drink; on the other hand, only eight priests were considered necessary among the Parsis, but the number of priests was subsequently reduced to two. As the word Soma had two meanings, the Soma plant growing on the mountains and the Moon in the sky—both the Indians and the Iranians believed that a sort of celestial Hooma-Soma ceremony was taking place in the skies and it was being conducted by the divinity known as mitra-mithra (the angel presiding over the light of the sun), who was the officiating priest. This celestial ceremonial was nothing more than a phenomenon of certain celestial objects in the sky.
Turning to other ceremonies we find that the *Stoma* and the *Vaja* ceremonies of the Hindus, in which hymns of praise were sung and honour of certain divinities and offerings of various articles were made to them, were identical with or at best closely analogous to the Stoma and Baj ceremonies of the Parsis. Some of the important words of the incantations recited were not only similar but almost identical, as for example, the mantra containing the word *Yazamaide* in Avesta and Yajamahi (we praise) in Sanskrit. The *Aqurtam* mantram in which deceased persons were remembered by names was closely allied to the Namgrahana (name-remembering) ceremony of the Parsis. Certain ceremonies known as the *Paragaru-Pravargya* which was preparatory to the main ceremony of Hooma-Soma was essential in both the religions. The priests of both the communities were required to pass through certain ceremonies of purification before they became qualified to perform important ritual. By way of remuneration the priests got fees in the shape of cloth, kine and valuable things.
The opinions of both the Brahmins and Parsis on the effect of the performance of Hooma-Soma ceremony and of the drinking of the sacred juice were exactly the same. They believed that Hooma-Soma was not only a plant but a great angel. Any one who drank the juice became united with this angel and after death an inhabitant of paradise. During the interval between the Vedic and Brahmanic ages so great was the importance attached to ceremonies, which were supposed to bring all kinds of blessings of this and the other world, that people began to neglect their usual avocations. Consequently in later times it was declared that the sacrifices were not only useless, but positively harmful. Afterwards Buddhism gave a strong blow to the sacrifices; but Sankaracharya and his followers put a renewed life and vigour into the dying custom.
One of the advantages of the performances of ceremonies was this that considerable portions of the Vedic hymns and the Avesan scriptures were preserved, because they could be fitted in to the frame-work of the ceremonies performed by the priests.
The ceremonies of the Havma juice, Staoma, Baj, Bareshnum and Paragara of the Parsis have so many points of resemblance with the ceremonies of the Soma juice, Stoma, Vaja Diksha and Pravargya of the Aryans that there is no doubt left in our mind that these ceremonies once belonged to a parent religion in the Indo-Iranian period. It is almost a miracle that the Parsis and the Hindus, although they separated from one another several centuries ago, have maintained the ritual and ceremonial of their common ancestors almost in tact.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1923
(596th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment)

BRITISH DEMOCRACY'S SOLICITUDE!

We do not know the purpose of the Chelmsford Club speech of Lord Reading but if it was intended to win over some of the hostile elements in British public life it has not been entirely ineffective. Because of his brave words, the Viceroy, in spite of his race, has earned the warm approval of an organ like the "Morning Post." Now the "Daily Telegraph," a colourless Burnham paper, has blessed that speech. It seems as though the Viceroy felt a little uncomfortable on account of the opposition his mild criticism of the Kenya settlement aroused in England. The reactionaries were annoyed with his speech at the prorogation of the Assembly so that an abject surrender was made subsequently by His Excellency's Government. But the Congress compromise coming on the eve of the new elections has considerably frightened the British Press which is unduly exercised about the success or even the continuance of the Montagu constitution. In this the Die-hard has seen his chance. Till now, the blame for the utter failure of the Reforms could not be laid at the door of the vile Extremists since like shrewd people they allowed the Liberals and the Cooperators a fair field to try their luck in the legislatures with the result that no one has a good word to say about them. For this sad occurrence the Liberals blame the Government on the one hand and the Non-Cooperators on the other; but the worst they can say against the latter is that they did not go to the Councils and strengthen the forces of opposition. Apart from the unconscious admission of their own political impotence that this statement contains, it has no value. The opponents of the Reforms in England, however, have had a bad time of it. They could not find fault with the Liberals who, after all, relied on their good-will and benevolent intentions nor with the Nationalists who remained severely aloof.

But the situation, as "Indian correspondents" of British journals would say, is improving. If the Nationalists get into the Councils and succeed in wrecking the reforms, they will render a double service to the Die-hards. On the one hand, they will prove the sheer incompetence of Indians for representative institutions and, on the other, by ending the reforms they will end a very unenviable position for those who themselves want to end them but have not the honesty to do so. That is "the kernel" of the "Daily Telegraph's" statement that "if our well-meant effort to include the Indian in the work of the Indian Government is brought to nought by the Indian himself, we trust there will be a short shrift with the mutineers." But if the Nationalists do not succeed in doing so, then too they will be doing a double service to the reactionary cause since they will prove their unrepresentative character (if they are not returned in adequate numbers) or their helplessness against a steel frame constitution which can resist all their assaults. Either way, however, the Liberal case for another and "substantial measure" of reforms will be damned. Those who are determined to refuse self-government to India will interpret the action and conduct of the new legislators to suit their own purpose.

There is, however, another theme on which the British Press and its imitator, the Anglo-Indian Press, have begun to dwell in recent months and which has become a veritable King Charles' head for them in any discussion of the Indian problem. When in our childhood many of us used to write essays for the edification of school-masters, we always emphasised the fact that the British bureaucracy was here to keep peace between the warring racial elements of India. In our innocence, we used to believe that before its advent, massacre was the normal method of settling communal questions and that it was only a disinterested and humanitarian desire that made the alien bureaucrat come to this far-off land. Unfortunately, Mahatma Gandhi exploded this myth in action and at least for two years he showed that it was not impossible to achieve inter-communal concord if once the will to unity existed. It seemed as though the one and only plausible *raison d'etre* of bureaucratic rule had disappeared and if argument alone could alter that rule it would also have to disappear. For the moment, therefore, there was no more talk of communal jealousies and wrangles. But the period succeeding the Mahatma's arrest has revived the hopes of those who see in communal differences the last refuge of a baffled reactionary. We are again told that a third party is needed to hold the balance between the two without being told whether there is any need of balance between either of these parties and the third party or how far the third party itself perpetuates the quarrels for its own advantage. All talk of cultural affinity and social understanding and broad-minded leadership is ridiculed as moonshine so that one is led to believe that nothing now is needed except to sit with folded hands and rely on the British sense of justice. A journal in this city expresses unholy glee at the prospect of the Punjab becoming an Indian Ulster, but it forgets who was ultimately responsible for the creation of the Irish Ulster. In India, however, a racial Ulster is sought to be created and the way to meet that danger is neither to ignore it nor to exaggerate it but to face it in a clear, resolute and far-sighted manner. But it is Indians alone who can really solve this vital problem, for in Mr. H. G. Wells' words, they "will refuse to have their mother dissected by foreign hands."

MYSORE AFFAIRS.

In the course of his lengthy address to the Representative Assembly, Mr. A. R. Banerjea, the Dewan of Mysore, stressed three points on which, he said, Government's attention should be concentrated, namely, the improvement of the finances of the State, the development of the larger schemes of productive works already embarked upon and the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in all the branches of the administration. This is in keeping with the insistent demand of Mysoreans for an administration based on these lines. But the latter-day statesmen in Mysore do not seem to be gifted with sufficient determination to carry on the Government in a way satisfactory at least to themselves. While championing a high standard of efficiency in all the branches of the administration, the Dewan, it seems, has been compelled to give effect to the communal principle in the distribution of Government jobs, which his immediate predecessor in office adopted as the settled policy of the Mysore Government. A high standard of officiency is incompatible with patronage on communal lines and the spoils system. When race, religion or caste is laid down as the chief qualification and is preferred to brilliant intellectual attainments and moral superiority, the administration is bound to be seriously affected. The result of this policy is to drive away an increasing number of the best men in the State to neighbouring provinces. In Mysore the State being the only employer worth the name, it is but natural that the educated youth should look to Government for support. Year after year the indigenous University has been turning out more and more helpless graduates and every year a large number of these are compelled to go out in search of livelihood. The institution of scholarships for backward classes which are indiscriminately given to members of even the most advanced sections of the non-Brahmin communities is aggravating communal feeling. It is no use talking of efficiency when Government pursue a policy which makes for inefficient administration. The recent appointment of Probationary Amildars is an instance in point. From the names published, it will be seen that out of more than one hundred applications received, eight candidates have been chosen, of which six are non-Brahmins. If the Government are sincere in their desire to secure efficiency the first thing that they should do is to abolish the Central Recruitment Board, and make the departments concerned responsible, as in the past, for all appointments.

For the rest, Mr. Banerjea's address is disappointing. He has failed to enlighten the public on subjects which are of the greatest importance. His reference to the vital question of the Kannambadi dispute between the Durbar and the Madras Government was vague though that question, as he knows, has exercised the mind of every patriotic Mysorean. It will be remembered that the Dewan went to Simla early this year to discuss principally Mysore's claim for the surplus revenues of the assigned tract of the civil and military station at Bangalore, the reorganisation of the Mysore military forces, the reconstitution of the Indian Institute of Science and representations of the Mysore Government in regard to the Imperial customs. On none of these questions has the Dewan thrown any light. Dealing with Press legislation, Mr. Banerjea stated that a bill to replace the existing Newspapers Regulation would be introduced. One of its provisions is that Government may prohibit the publication of a newspaper in case where the editor, printer or publisher is convicted of the offence of sedition or of promoting enmity between classes and that Government will have the same power if a paper habitually publishes matters punishable under S. 124A or 153A or under S. 500 of the I.P.C. In these days when the bureaucracy habitually sees red on all sides sedition and defamation are liable to be construed much too loosely and what chance there is for a newspaper which seeks to be honest can be easily judged. When even in British India, the Press legislation has been done away with, it is amazing that the Mysore Government which in season and out of season has professed to be liberal, should find it necessary to perpetuate this anomaly. In disregarding public opinion in respect of various burning topics such as its rigorous campaign against the Congress movement within the State, the Mysore State has chosen a path not dissimilar to that of the bureaucracy in British India. The Dewan obviously believes that the Reform scheme which, curiously enough, he is going to announce at the end of the present session of the Representative Assembly, will bring in the millennium in Mysore. The people of Mysore, whose experience in representative Government dates back to the eighties of the past century, will not rest content unless the reforms are broad-based on trust and confidence in the people, reincarnating that old axiom of the Government, now relegated to oblivion, that "the interests of the rulers and the ruled are identical."

Notes of the Day.

Belated Wisdom

General Smuts, who is otherwise busy fighting the Indian claim for equality in South Africa, surprised his audience at Club luncheon by making a speech on the European situation. The British Press imbued with touching reverence for the imperial outlook of the General has made the usual comments on the speech emphasising its political significance, gravity and all the rest. The speech is certainly important but for other reasons. In the first place, it indicates the dawning of wisdom which though late is perhaps still not quite useless. General Smuts says now that "the Reparations figure was generally recognised to be too high" and that "even if it could be paid would have calamitous industrial consequences." So far, so good. But unless we are mistaken the General himself cannot shirk the responsibility for the fixing of this figure. It is well-known that the figure for the reparations was swollen beyond limits by the inclusion of pensions and allowances in the item of civilian damages and Mr. Lloyd George never so happy as when damning other people always cited General Smuts' authority for this step. Early this year, General Smuts tried to reconcile his support of this proposal with his well-known opposition to the inexorable demand of indemnity by arguing that he was favourable to the legality but not to the expediency of the proposal. Compensation for damages done to the civilian population of the Allies and to their property by German aggression, he said, did cover charges for war pensions and allowances and he gave his opinion emphatically on the point. But it was a legal opinion, not a statesmanlike pronouncement. "A lawyer who gives legal opinion on a statement of facts", he said, "does not become thereby responsible for the actions of the client who consulted him." What an idea of moral responsibility this statement reveals! But, as for the policy and expediency of claiming an extortionate sum from Germany, he was always opposed—and at no time more than now!

A Conference—Not the League.

Another point in General Smuts' speech is not less interesting. As a Law Officer for the "Devil of Versailles" and as a signatory to the Peace Treaty General Smuts is surely responsible for the economic chaos and moral ruin of Europe to-day. But in those fatal days, he and his colleagues were content to hand over the destinies of a great and proud nation to a Reparations Commission. In February of this year, General Smuts perceived the fact—or at any rate proclaimed it—that the Reparations Commission was not an impartial judicial body but "an annexe of the French Foreign Office." At the time, he pinned his faith on the League of Nations and wanted to make it the instrument of salvaging civilisation. Such a hope can no longer be cherished. The League is a waste-paper basket of European diplomats, not an institution embodying the aspirations of a world-state. So General Smuts has discarded both the Reparations Commission and the League of Nations in turn and now suggests the holding of a Conference of all Powers interested in reparations to solve the economic tangle created, amongst others, by himself. The impotence of the League cannot be more effectively demonstrated. If it is said that the Conference may include America who has held aloof from the League, it is equally true that France may boycott the Conference as, indeed, General Smuts hints when he says that "the absence of any Power should not prevent the rest from foregathering." This is frank talk and is in refreshing contrast with the sentimental effusions about Anglo-French entente which have distinguished the post-war speeches of British statesmen. As for General Smuts' plea that the Versailles Treaty is again "a scrap of paper" and that "a great instrument of European settlement has been deliberately broken." it is a lawyer's mind alone that can invent such an argument. For General Smuts has, in another matter and in another hemisphere, treated the solemn promises of British statesmen as little better than "scraps of paper." And when he says that "no real security can be obtained by the sword", he is unconsciously pronouncing a warning against himself and his methods for he forgets that the wild threats of armed rebellion which his proteges in Kenya made are, after all, no security against righteousness and justice. But of course politician who tried to be a lawyer when he ought to have been a statesman cannot see all that.

Germany and Passive Resistance.

Papers like the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the "Zunkunft", and the Catholic Press in Central Germany are deeply disappointed at the decision to stop passive resistance. Some of them openly declare that although the Berlin Government has done well to bow to necessity, they do not believe that the object Germany should have at heart in accepting the decision, the object, namely, of securing a return to normal industrial conditions in the Ruhr, will be achieved. The declaration of a republic, they assert, is going to foment quarrels and disunions between the workers under the control of industrialists like Hugo Stinnes and the German workers outside the Ruhr area. In fact the Press controlled by Hugo Stinnes voices the opinion not so much of the workers as a class but of the industrial capitalist section in German society, although some of the Stinnes papers pretend to have great sympathy with the aims and objects of the Social Democratic party.

Lenin and German Communism.

The greatest obstacle to the policy of Stinnes and the manipulators of German high finance is the teaching of the German communism. It is curious that the rank and file of the social democrats in Germany finds itself more attracted to the ideal of German communism than before, when the great hope was that Government in which the Social Democratic party leaders were to be in a majority would save the internal situation. Now that the Stressemann Cabinet has extinguished in the mass mind in Germany hopes of any distinguished achievement, the Communist party in Germany is again in high favour. A book recently appeared in Berlin from the pen of the famous Swiss writer, a noted internationalist, Henry Guilbaux, entitled "Lenin, a true account of his life". The "Hannoverscher Anzeiger" which makes a speciality of reviewing international politics, takes a detailed survey of the book. It points out how to the German communist passive resistance has never appealed as a political weapon, and how to him Lenin's methods appear more welcome. The latter is quoted in the book as having once declared: "We are no pacifists. We are the enemies of Imperialism, but it would be absurd for the proletariat to swear that he will not wage a revolutionary war if that is necessary, and it must be in the interests of socialism." In this book Lenin's theories are explained at great length. It is pointed out again and again that he was not only against autocracy of any kind; he wanted the proletariat to destroy as the first thing, the autocracy of the bourgeoisie.

Lenin's Conception of the Modern State.

Why industrial Germany is anxious to open out business relations more intimately again with Russia, is explained clearly by the following declaration of Lenin. "As regards Russia," he says, "my object is to make this poor land a modern State with the help of industrialisation and electrification, using the latter as our great motive power. Our Bolshevism, let me assure everybody, is not the enemy of the Western civilised methods. We are not attempting a kind of Tolstoic anarchic State. In the Bolshevic State the State is the only capitalist, the only work giver. Naturally you must make away with every kind of private capitalistic undertaking." In modern Germany these ideas are gradually spreading and, in the light of this fact, the declaration of Trotsky cabled by Reuter that the general situation in Germany is favourable to a victory for the workers who do not require any help, is significant.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION.

A PROBLEM IN PSYCHOLOGY.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

III.*

In the following—the third of the series of articles he is contributing to "The Chronicle"—Lala Lajpat Rai shows how the principles indicated in the preceding articles can be applied to the solution of India's problem—the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity, of evolving a national unity without sacrifice of vital differences.

If these principles have any value in our eyes, then let us try to apply them to the solution of our problem viz. the evolving of a national unity without sacrificing any of our vital differences. Let us take the Hindu-Muslim question first. What are the differences between these two communities? First there are the religious differences:—Each party wants full religious freedom —freedom of belief, of worship, of association for religious purposes, and of expression and propganda. Why should they not have it? To a large extent they have it now. Why can't it be guaranteed in the future Indian State? This should be the first article of our future constitution. The clash which comes out of religious observances, festivals, and celebrations as well as from the proximity of places of worship. Why can't a Committee of Hindu and Mahomedan leaders sit together and arrive at a full and thorough understanding about the same? It should not be impossible to arrive at an understanding about the location of temples and masjids in our cities, towns and villages, i.e., in the case of new buildings. As to religious festivals and celebrations also, it should not be impracticable to regulate them in such a way as to ensure all reasonable satisfaction to all parties without much room for sudden collisions.

The Cow Slaughter Question.

There is again the cow question. There are two aspects of it—religious and economic. I believe a way can be found by which the religious susceptibilities of both parties may be respected. The other day a Muslim Maulvi told me that if the Muslim right of *Qurbani* for three days in the year may be conceded, the Muslims may be willing to agree to a prohibition of cow slaughter during the rest of the year. It is true that the Muslim religion does not enjoin the sacrifice of a cow for any religious purpose even in these 3 days. For the last 3 years the Muslim leaders have been exhorting their co-religionists to desist as far as possible from sacrificing cow on these three days. But they object to any legislation against that right. On the other hand certain pronouncements of Mahatma Gandhi have led the Hindus to hope that he will succeed in stopping cow-slaughter *not by legislation*, but by the good will of the Muslims. This hope, the Hindus believe, will not be realized as the Muslims will not in any case consent to abandon their right of *Qurbani*. The present situation is extremely dangerous. It is full of uncertainty, distrst and bitterness. A kind of fear is always hanging over our heads like the sword of Damocles. No *serious* effort has been made to compound the differences. Once the Hindu-Muslim differences qua this question are settled, it will be easier to take up the question with our Christian countrymen. I use the word *countrymen deliberately*. It does not include foreigners though it means and includes all such as have made India their home regardless of their place of birth. With Christians there is no question of religion in this matter. For them it is purely a food question and surely it can be settled on general social and economic grounds. (4)

State Patronage of Denominational Institutions.

Then there is the State patroage of denominational institutions including the patronage of local bodies. Why not organise a small Committee of qualified men to study what in this respect has been done by other nations? Once that information is collected, we can proceed to lay down certain general principles for the observance of our future State. I, for one, would prefer an absolute neutrality. The State should not patronise or in any way help any religious or denominational institution except to secure it in full the liberty guaranteed under clause (a)). All religious endowments or religious and denominational benefactions to be strictly under the control of ecclesiastical bodies except such as volunteers to be controlled by the State. Any disputes as to rights of property between two or more religious communities to be settled by courts to be specially constituted for the purpose by the mutual consent of the parties. Purely educational interests to be looked after by the State on the basis that it is the duty of the State to provide free and compulsory secular education and educational facilities for every child, youth as well as dult. Lstly we have the question of the employment in Government service. This is a very ticklish question but it would lose its present importance as soon as all the communities are well educated and able to look after their economic interests regardless of any religious or communal distinctions.

Wanted a Federal India.

It is possible that in the transitional stage we may have to make some concessions to existing prejudices but let us lay down our ideals and then compound the present differences in such a way as to be a help in the attainment of the ideals in course of time. What we need is a co-relation of interests to end in a genuine community of all classes and sections in the nation, in the development of a national ethics, a national will, the self-evolving of a higher loyalty above all and including all, the full responsibility of every community, class and section 'for the welfare of every other.' Mere courts of arbitration will not do. We need machinery not for settling disputes

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of 22nd and 23rd instant.

DISRUPTION IN GERMANY.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT SPREADING.

MORE REPUBLICS DECLARED.

THE CRY FOR FOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Dusseldorf.—The Separatists have proclaimed a Republic in a number of towns, to-day, including Ahrweiler, Soden and Diez.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS CAPTURE CREFELD.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Brussel.—It is reported that Crefeld fell into the hands of the Separtists, this after noon, and the police were disarmed.—Reuter.

Coblenz.—It is reported that 12 Separatists have been killed, and 50 wounded during a 36 hours' siege of the Town Hall of Crefeld where the police took up their position behind a barricade of barbed wire entanglements and put up an energetic defence, only yielding after a portion of their forces, it is alleged, deserted to the Separatists.—Reuter.

RUDESHEIM AND GELSENHEIM.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Baden.—Rudesheim and Gelsenheim have also adhered to the movement.—Reuter.

Paris.—The French troops dispersed an anti-Separatist demonstration in Coblenz.—Reuter.

RHINE-LAND REPUBLIC.

SEPARATISTS EVICTED FROM EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Berlin.—The German reports from the Rhineland represent an attempt to establish a Republic as an entire failure, and assert that the Separatists left, or were forcibly evicted from practically everywhere. Only a few are sitting in Wiesbaden and Coblenz Town Halls. The failure is attributed to popular opposition.—Reuter.

RIOTING IN AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The position in the Rhineland is still confused, but the Separatist forces are evidently metting much opposition. There has been mild rioting in Aix-la-Chapelle and Muenchen-Glad Bach with the Nationalist counter-attacks on the Separatists in public buildings. A number of people have been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

Mainz.—The position is now easier in Aix-la-Chapelle. Order has been restored in Muenchen-Gladback, the Separatists having left.—Reuter.

PALATINATE.

AN AUTONOMOUS GERMAN STATE ?

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Berlin.—Reports from various sources indicate that Palatinate which has hithert been a part of Bavaria is being declared an autonomous German State.

One version attributes this to the discontent of the population with the recent happenings in Munich. Another says that th French representative on the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission announced the decision to the members of the Palatinate Diet in view of the "dangerous situation in Bavaria." The President replied that the Diet was not competent to deal with the matter.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Berlin.—It is reported from Ludwigshafen that the "Pfaelische Post", the chief organ of the Socialists in Bavarian Palatinate, publishes a manifesto in which it is declared that the time has come when Palatinate must break away from Bavaria as the Bavarian Government has violated th eConstitution of the Reich and is openl rebelling against the Republic.

The United Social Democrats in Palatinate have taken an initiative in the formation of an Independent State within the Empire so that Palatinate, which is seriously threatened by the actions of those in power in Bavaria, shall continue as a part of the Reich. The Party is endeavouring to induce other Parties in Palatinate to participate in the new Provisional Government.—Reuter.

DIET REJECTS AUTONOMY PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is reported from Spire that the proposal to make Palatinate an autonomous State has been rejected by all political parties in the Diet.—Router.

TO SETTLE BAVARIAN DISPUTE.

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF MARTIAL LAW URGED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—A meeting at the residence of the Chancellor, attended by representatives of the different States of the Reich unanimously adopted a statement supporting the standpoint of Reich in the dispute with Bavaria. The meeting declared that an immediate settlement was necessary and demanded, in order to avoid similar disputes in future, the immediate abolition of martial law. Different States were of opinion that negotiations should be opened for readjustment of relations between individual States and the Central Government in the direction of a larger measure of State independence.—Reuter.

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY.

REVOLT IN HAMBURG SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Food disorders continue in various parts of Germany. The police used batons and swords in Elberfeld, where many shop windows were broken and trams upheld.

The revolt in Hamburg has been virtually suppressed.

COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE AND DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Frankfort.—A demonstration of 5,000 workers resulted, to-day, in a collision with police in which one workman was killed and several, on both sides, were wounded.

Food riots are reported from Marienburg and Allenstein where shops have been pillaged.—Reuter.

POLICE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The resistance of the insurgents in Hamburg has been broken, though small bodies are still scattered in isolated parts of the town. The police have lost 11 dead and 34 wounded.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS DELIVERIES.

GERMANY READY TO RESUME.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Paris.—Germany has written to the Reparations Commission declaring that she ready, in principle, to resume reparations deliveries, but unable at present to finance the same. She requests the Commission to undertake an enquiry into German resources and capacity, also allow the German representative personally to explain the measures for revising the Budget and stabilising the currency.—Reuter.

ATHENS REVOLUTIONARIES.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Athens.—A crowd of several thousands, with flags and banners, marched the streets and demonstrated in favour of Government. M. Plastiras made a speech from the balcony of the Ministry and declared that Government would proceed with an inexorable execution of its original programme, only surrendering the reins of power to the elected representatives of people. Government would strike unmercifully at the authors of the insurrectionary movement but show clemency to soldiers who were led astray.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF THE DEAF.

A PHILANTHROPIC GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Senate of the University of London has accepted a gift of ten thousand sterling for the chair of Otology (science pertaining to disease of the ear) from Mr. Geoffray Duveen who intends to allocate a further fifteen thousand sterling to the University College Hospital for the treatment of the deaf. The double gift is made in memory of the donor's father, one of the founders of the famous art firm of Duveen Brothers.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 24.

The number of persons recorded as totally unemployed in Great Britain on October 15th was 1,255,900. This was 2,372 more than in the preceding week, but 231,978 less than the figure recorded in January 1st, 1923.—(B. O. W.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

STATUS OF INDIANS.

DEBATE IN CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNED TO 29TH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Imperial Conference, to-day, discussed the status of Indians in the Empire. Mr. Baldwin presided. Long statements on the position were submitted by Lord Peel, Sir T. B. Sapru and H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar and the debate was adjourned to October 29.

LATER.

The Conference has decided to postpone publication of to-day's speeches until statements have been made on behalf of other Governments and the discussion completed.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar read a message of cordial friendship from the Indian Princes to the British Government and the nation, the Dominions and Colonies united by a common tie of loyalty to the King-Emperor, hoping that the Conference would draw closer the bonds of fellowship and secure, for Indians, especially the subjects of Indian States, an honoured position, throughout the Empire, in keeping with India's rightful place in the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 24.

The Imperial Conference, this morning, discussed the position of British Indians in other parts of the British Empire. The debate was opened by a comprehensive statement by Viscount Peel, Secretary of State for India, as the head of the Indian Delegation. This statement was followed by a full presentation of the case by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Maharaja of Alwar.—(B. O. W.)

THE GLORY OF EMPIRE!

SMUTS SINGS HALLELUJAH.

LEAFIELD, October 24.

In the course of his important speech at the South African Club in London General Smuts, the South African Premier, emphasised that "behind and beyond the material trade and tariff and other questions which occupy the attention of the two Imperial Conferences now sitting in London, there lies the deeper significance of what these Conferences Stand for in the world." He said: "It is an inspiring spectacle to see our Great Commonwealth, or rather our League of Nations, gathering from the ends of the earth. Why has it stood the test where so many others have failed and gone under? It is because in this Empire we sincerely believe in, and practise certain fundamental principles of human Government, such as peace, freedom, self-development, self-Government and the like.

AN OVERWEIGHTED EMPIRE.

Other Empires founded on force have passed away. Force is again being tried to-day as a principle by others despite the lessons of the war. The result is a foregone conclusion. South Africa, Ireland, Egypt and India all bear testimony to the policy which we profess and practise in the Empire. In the Imperial Conference we are wrestling with the problems presented by so vast a growth of a State as ours. But we are not thinking of ourselves alone; the weight of the great world lies heavily on us. I trust before we part, we shall be agreed on some general lines of policy which will not only be in the interests of our group, but will also prove helpful to the suffering and distracted world around us. It will be a great thing if we can issue a message of hope to Europe, a message of good will which will once more bind the nations together and ease the pain and lighten the burdens resting on millions of our fellow-beings to-day."—B. O. W.

THE IMPERIAL MOUTHPIECE.

COMMENTS ON GEN. SMUTS' SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states that General Smuts' speech was undoubtedly authorised. That a statement of Imperial purpose should be made by a Dominion premier speaking on behalf of the whole Empire instead of the Premier or the Foreign Secretary is without precedent. The paper declares that the choice of the mouthpiece was not accidental and the speech was made not only after consultation with Mr. Baldwin and Lord Curzon but after Conferences and secret discussions on Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

"STRUCK THE RIGHT NOTE."

LONDON, Oct. 24.

In the course of a speech at Sunderland to-day, Lord Londonderry said that General Smut's speech of last night had struck the right note, and hoped the words of General Smuts would fall on fertile ground in this country and that they would see the development of the policy foreshadowed by General Smuts. The only way they could pursue their duty in that direction was by adopting the recommendation General Smuts and convening a Conference of Powers.—Reuter.

INDIA AND THE SOVIET.

A GENERAL ON THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Major General Sir Charles Townsend in an interview on his return from Angora said that within the next twenty years he expected to see the same Russian menace to India as prevailed when he was a young Captain on the Northwest Frontier at the time of the Hunza Expedition and the Defence of Chitral. The British Government was fully aware of the training school in Teheren for the sowing of sedition in India by Russian Bolsheviks who knew that the great obstacle to Bolshevism was England and the way to smash the British Empire was to destroy the Indian Empire. It was obvious that the way for the Bolsheviks to consolidate Russia was to resume the former policy of the eighties and 'nineties against India. A friendly ally in Turkey was half the battle won.—Reuter.

EMPIRE TRADE.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

IMPERIAL GOVT. OFFERS ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The first interim report of the Commercial Facilities Committee of the Economic Conference, presided over by Sir Sydney Chapman, recommends to the conference to adopt a resolution favouring the strengthening of inter-empire cooperation with a view to developing Empire trade. The Imperial Government's offers of assistance in the direction of furnishing intelligence are welcomed. The Committee proposes further that when two or more of Empire Governments maintain commercial representatives in the same country the representatives' offices should be located in the same building, or in close proximity to each other. With reference to commercial travellers' samples it is proposed that articles liable to duty imported into any part of the Empire by the manufacturers of another part be temporarily admitted duty-free.

With regard to trade catalogues and price-lists, the Committee recommends that where free admission is not provided for single copies of such catalogues may be despached duty free to British firms elsewhere in the Empire if the sendors are not established in the territory to which the matter is sent. The Committee considers that it is best to leave matters connected with customs formalities for discussion by the League Conference on the subject.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND WORLD'S TRADE.

PLEA FOR ABANDONMENT OF POLICY OF DEFLATION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, in an address to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, showed that Britain's proportion in the world's export trade had risen from 14 per cent. in 1912 to 17 per cent. in 1922. He expressed the opinion that the full revival of trade was impossible in the present world conditions. A considerable revival of British trade was possible by the abandonment of the official policy of deflation. He instanced the case of America, who, in the autumn of 1921, had 5,000,000 unemployed, and 18 months later there was actually a shortage of labour. The improvement was due to the abandonment of the policy of credit restriction. Nevertheless, Mr. McKenna did not advocate a policy of inflation, and pointed out that the improvement of trade would necessitate more banking credit and more currency but this was not monetary inflation.—Router.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 24.

McKenna, the well-known banker, who was formerly the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce in Belfast repudiated the suggestion that Britain gained more by the crippling of the German competition than she had lost by the sacrifice of a portion of her European market. He said: "The vital blow cannot be inflicted on a great commercial country without serious injury to curselves." He showed from figures that while Britain's proportion of world trade had risen in 1922, as compared with 1912, British exports were at least 25 per cent. less, although her population had increased by two millions. "On the balance we lose by a reduction in the total volume of trade even though the reduction be caused by the collapse of trade rivals. We prosper as the world prospers, we decline as the world declines. We ought never to view with indifference the forcible impoverishment of the great nations and destruction of the fabric of their industrial life, and, in no circumstances, can we do so with impunity."—(B. O. W.)

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC ILLS.

MILD CURRENCY INFLATION THE CURE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Sir Arthur Balfour, presiding at the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in London, to-day, referring to the advocacy, in certain quarters, that Britain should adopt a policy of mild currency inflation to cure her economic ills, declared that inflation was a malignant disease comparable to cancer, and really another insidious form of a capital levy. Perhaps Britain had deflated too heavily but inflation was not a cure.

Lord Kylsant declared emphatically that the City of London was behind Lord Balfour in the warning against the appalling risks of inflation.

Lord Balfour congratulated France on her moral victory in Ruhr and bringing home to the German people for the first time that they had been fairly and squarely beaten.

The Association passed a resolution, welcoming the Dominion Delegates to the Conference, and hoping that their co-operation in finding the means to bind the Empire more closely would succeed.—Reuter.

UNITED KINGDOM AND DOMINIONS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Economic Conference has expressed its general approval of the resolution adopted by the London Conference of the International Committee on Maritime Law of 1922 and the recommendations of Lord Colwyn's Committee on the Liability of Dominions' Governments to taxation in the United Kingdom. But final action has not been taken.—Reuter.

PASSING TOPICS.

SMYRNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEVELOPING TRADE WITH THE TURKS

DEATH OF A GREAT PRO-TURK.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Angora Government has informed the shipping world, through the Smyrna Director of Customs, that the port of Smyrna is to be developed, and in the course of imparting this information the following comments were made:—"Facilities would be given for the transit trade such as is now carried on in Constantinople, and bonded warehouses would be built for the deposit of goods, free of dues. This policy, if put into practice, while dealing a great blow to the prosperity of Constantinople, would be the salvation of Smyrna."

This report has had a depressing effect on some of our pro-Turk friends, who hope to resume their old connections with Constantinople trade and commerce. Despite any plans for the development of Smyrna and of the trade with Anatolia, West and South, there is no danger whatever of Constantinople losing its position as an important centre of trade and commerce. It is true that certain provisions remaining from the Peace settlement impose heavy and unfavourable exactions on Constantinople as a port. Also that Smyrna at its best did a far larger trade than the top records of Constantinople. But Constantinople is intact, while Smyrna is for the time being paralysed by the partial destruction of the city. Constantinople is on the natural highway to a well-populated and busy country; Smyrna is the port of entry for a country once busy enough, but now depopulated and in many parts ruined by the frequent passing of the flames of war. The future will doubtless create new trade and new wealth, particularly in the staple industries, dried fruits and olives; but Constantinople has not stopped business at all, and the trade it does is of a wider, more varied, and richer nature. The development of Smyrna and Anatolia is of great importance to the future of Turkey; but Turkey's immediate and proximate commercial interests are still (as they will continue to be) centered in Constantinople. It must be understood that I am not speaking of politics, but of trade and commerce.

TURKISH TRADE.

Interest in the trade development of Turkey is slowly but surely extending. The forthcoming "Special Turkish Supplement" to the "Empire Mail" is an absolute proof of the new situation. Manufacturers are invited to insert an advertisement, which will be translated into Turkish and also published in English, and the journal has a trade department which it places at the disposal of the advertisers, who will thus get into direct touch with buyers. The journal also assists advertisers to secure sound and reliable Turkish representatives. The offer of such a publication as "The Empire Mail" to bring English manufacturers into touch with prominent Turkish authorities and businessmen, is in itself a remarkable evidence of the new vitality of Turkey and of the changed conditions.

OPENING UP COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

A new company for opening up commercial relations with Turkey (the "Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association, Ltd.", Finshury House, Blomfield Street, London) reports that under the regime of the Capitulations and perpetual foreign interference in Turkey, the Ottoman Government and its officials adopted on the whole (and perhaps not unnaturally) an attitude rather unfavourable to external business enterprise; since it was felt by them that each additional foreign stake in Turkey meant another lever of foreign political pressure. Under present conditions however, they say, as a result of the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey is no longer subject to that fear, but, on the contrary, is firmly resolved to develop her resources on modern lines.

INDIA AND COMMERCE WITH TURKEY.

An extract from the statutes of the "National Union of Turkish Commerce" (the equivalent of a Chamber of Commerce of purely Turkish businessmen in Constantinople) exemplifies something of modern Turkish mentality. "In our dear country", the passage runs, "there is much commercial business to be undertaken, uncultivated fields that capital, or even courageous commercial initiative, can make fruitful. But if we do not work on modern lines, and above all if we do not combine, our fall and failure are certain." The Turks are alive to facts, and abreast of modern requirements. Their finance is on a remarkably sound footing. They extend a cordial welcome and every facility to foreign financial and commercial enterprise. The only proviso is that the name of those associated with any negotiation shall not include persons unfavourably disposed towards Turkey and the world of Islam. Men of considerable influence and position in Turkey are supporting the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association and in England it has been joined by Mr. A. P. Tully, a Vice-President of the Anglo-Ottoman Society and an accomplished man of business. There is no reason why Indian manufacturers and mercantile houses should not, by a modest investment of £25, keep in touch with this Turkish Commercial Company, and help to build up a connection with Turkey. Firms desirous of opening-up or increasing a trade with Turkey could not do better than advertise in the columns of the leading Turkish daily, "Vatan"; for they will find their announcements translated into good technical Turkish, and steps will be taken to bring them to the notice of the markets specially aimed at. I will be very happy to send full particulars to any enquirer who writes to the "Anglo-Turkish Society, 4, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London." This work is more than merely business. It is an essential of Turkey's new policy of commercial development, and will to a great extent replace the old (rather hypocritical) political and sentimental relations which were our chief mode of intercourse in the past.

ALLIED EVACUATION.

The departure of the last of the British troops from Constantinople is a decisive event in the history of Turkey. The departure has been by no means hurried. It is now completed, and the Angora Government can make its dispositions after the manner of "a master in his own house." This seems a fitting moment to express the hope that the Turkish State will take the initiative among the Muslim nations towards assuring the forces and resources necessary for the Khilafat to become a reality. If the liberation of the Jazirat-ul-Arab, and the wardenship of the Kaaba by the Khalifa are to be more than a pious hope, something has got to be done. The Khalifa has, we are sure, the respect and allegiance of the vast mass of Islam. Turkey should now initiate a movement in that huge body.

THE KHALIFA'S PREROGATIVES.

A considerable section of British Muslims are (honestly of course, but, we believe, erroneously) of opinion that the urgent question in this connection is to get the Angora Government to improve the constitutional status of the Khalifa. They have addressed to that Government a memorandum in which they ask for the spiritual prerogatives of the Khalifa to be placed on a regular basis. They appear to mean by this a guarantee of his "spiritual suzerainty as the religious head of the vast Sunni population of the world." A secondary, but still important, matter is that Constantinople shall not, as a result of Angora being chosen as the Turkish capital, be disregarded as the sacred city of New Turkey.

One can almost imagine the reply of the Turkish Government. The Government has abrogated none of the prerogatives of the Khalifa in the spiritual domain. The form of the new State has abolished the temporal prerogative of ruling the Turkish State and this can never be restored. Nor is it a fundamental function of Khilafat. Constantinople is not now a safe seat of political Government, as it is liable to destruction or capture by water or land. It nevertheless not abandoned, and its spiritual history is recognised by the installation of the Khalifa there.

THE TANGIER TANGLE.

We have sometimes made prophecies on political topics, which our critics have regarded as random shots, or presumptuous puerilities. We have been forced to resort to scissors-and-paste subsequently, to confirm our forecasts by the confessions of the "enemy Press." The reports of the diplomatic Conference on the status of Tangier form a case in point. It is now evident that, despite strong representations by France, the British Government is resolved not to concede to France an ascendancy in Tangier at which she has aimed for a long time past. The British community in Tangier, practically without exception, has been of opinion that the assertion by Britain of a firm resolve to support *bona fide* international *regime* was the only means to assure the "open door" in Morocco. Besides, such a policy alone could prevent an important part of the "Inland Sea" from becoming a French lake. Now the British Government has very evidently awakened. It has adopted a fairly satisfactory attitude in Conference. Mr. Walter B. Harris, who is a great authority, is true, but who has evidently come under influences which the rest of his countrymen have resisted, very cleverly pleads France's cause; and even revives that bogey of the Sultan's authority" and his prescriptive "rights over Tangier." "The Times" exposes of Mr. Harris pretty effectively, plainly declaring the Sultan to be a creature of the French protectorate, and his rights therefore dormant. "It is not," "The Times" properly says, "admissible that any one foreign State should enjoy in Tangier the position of suzerain power. The international status is the only practical one for Tangier, even in the interests of the Moors themselves. We repeat that we can with great pleasure accord ourselves a warm testimonial for having expressed these views years before "The Times",

(Continued on page 8.)

TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

"LONG SPEECHES, SHORT DIVIDENDS."

The Tata Iron and Steel Company's meeting yesterday was as boisterous and noisy as that of last year. This year Mr. P. D. Shamdasani was, however, the chief speaker. He had with great pains prepared many statements for the shareholders and he took more than 75 minutes in expounding them. While he carried the shareholders with him for the greater part of the time he was on his legs, when his speech grew longer and the criticism more intricate, some of them lost patience and asked him to sit down. Mr. Shamdasani's energy was not exhausted, however. He proceeded with his speech and the shareholders losing all patience shouted themselves hoarse, with the result that Mr. Shamdasani had to sit down. Mr. Wadia's remedy was to allow the agent to do what they liked as the huge sum already spent could not be recalled now. Ultimately the report was adopted, and the proposed committee of Mr. Shamdasani came to nothing.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. was held yesterday at Navsari Building. Mr. R.D. Tata presiding. In the report submitted to the shareholders it was stated:—

The Company's nett profits for the year ending 31st March 1923 amounted to Rs. 20,-86,659-11-5, which with the sum brought forward from the last year's account, namely Rs. 1,44,701-11-8, makes a total of Rs. 22,31,361-7-1

Sums amounting to Rs. 15,27,434-1-10 have been appropriated from this profit leaving a balance of Rs. 7,03,927-5-3; out of which the Directors recommend a Dividend on First Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March 1923 at the rate of Rs. 9 per share that is, at 6 per cent per annum amounting to Rs. 4,50,000-0-0. This leaves a sum of Rs. 2,53-927-5-3 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

COMPANY'S PROFITS.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman in the course of his lengthy remarks said:—

I will take the question of profits first I present to you two conclusions for this year. Even as the profits stand, they would have been greatly increased if the circumstances of work had been the same as the circumstances of 1916/17. I take 1916/17 as the mid-war year when the Steel Company had already operated five years, and I will illustrate these propositions by certain figures. In the two periods, the respective distributions of capital have been such that the present year has carried Rs. 23 lacs more for borrowings, including Debenture interest, than would have been the case on the basis of capital borrowed per ton in the first period. The cost of coal has so increased over the mid-war year that Rs. 40 lacs more have been added to the cost of coal this year. The difference of the cost of iron ore, dolomite, limestone and manganese as between the two periods is Rs. 8 lacs; the strike has reduced profits directly and indirectly by Rs. 40 lacs; so that the whole higher cost on raw materials and labour and strike and more onerous finance has increased cost and reduced profits for this year by Rs. 111 lacs. There is no extenuating the cheerless present for shareholders, but this reasoning may help you to decide how far the cheerlessness is permanant and to what extent it depends upon alterable facts. Profits in the last resort arise from the surplus of price over cost and the distribution of profits depends in the last resort on the division of capital into different grades.

One feature, at all events, of the circumstances of 1922/23 need not be permanent, namely, a feature of strikes. Labour and leaders of labour have to remember what Mr. Lloyd George once remarked to M. Briand that there is no way of getting milk and steak from a cow at the same time. As between shareholders and labour there is not much to choose. There are 17,000 shareholders and 26,000 labourers of all grades including construction. The average stake in the Company to-day of a shareholder is Rs. 6,188. He stands to risk it against labour risking nothing but employment. The average total annual dividend to a shareholder for the last five years works out at Rs. 32 lacs as against Rs. 68 lacs the average total annual earnings of Jamshedpur labour and staff i. e., Rs. 193 for a shareholder as against over Rs. 290 of earnings per head per year of Jamshedpur labour and staff including the General Manager at the one end and the cooly at the other. If labour presses the shareholder, as it did this year, it drives the shareholder to sell his shares at whatever he can get, and thus injures the borrowing capacity of the Company and thus reduces the fund both for dividend and increase of wage. If on the other hand, the shareholder presses hard the resources of the Company, as he did last year, and insists on a dividend which the Directors, remembering their need of obtaining working capital and their chance of getting it, are loath to sanction, then the shareholders give a reason to labour to take wild action. It was openly said among the strikers that, if the shareholders can extort what the Directors declared was not available, the same Directors might have up their sleeves something which might be extortable with equal ease by a display of strength—the one thing which the Directors are said to dread.

A COMMON MIS-STATEMENT.

One very common mis-statement about the Company that I want to correct is that our difficulties are mainly due to the high salaries paid to the covenanted staff of the Company. Even English manufacturing critics have not hesitated to point to this factor. One of them has had the chance of trying his own panacea and he does not find that he can either pay higher wages to workmen or get any dividends. The reason is simple. The Fund for the remuneration of the covenanted force of the Company is not 4 per cent of the whole receipts of the Company. The whole figure is about Rs. 15 lacs a year, making all provisions for bonuses, travelling allowances, leave and benefit fund. It is only six-sixth of the whole fund expended on Operation labour at Jamshedpur and, perhaps, one-fifth of the amount which is paid to those who are paid monthly wages. Reductions have been made and are being made constantly. As the new plant comes into operation men are being asked to carry a heavier load without any increase of salary. The cost of the covenanted staff per ton of product is the same to-day as for 1916/17 or less. It is the cost of the other labour that has since then doubled per ton. But you will see that even a reduction of 50 per cent, which is, of course, out of the question because we could neither keep nor get the men we need and would have to shut down, would not substantially affect the position of the Company. The fact of the existence of a Technical Institute which the Steel Company has created shews that the Steel Company has backed the faith that it is in the direction of training an Indian staff that an ultimate reduction in the cost of overhead staff has to be looked for.

GOVERNMENT'S HELP.

Among the other interests constituting the Company is Government as the taxing authority, as the regulating authority during the war and after, as the legislating authority prescribing relations between employers and employed, as the lessor of mining rights, as the principal owner of the public transport system and as the one great buyer of the Steel Company's products. The Steel Company has been grateful all along to Government for what Government has done to give it a start, to give it a chance in spite of unfavourable comment on its prospects; using its influence in obtaining freight rates which really made the life not merely of the Steel Company but of its competitors assured; and especially for the assistance which it has given in the matter of the Railway contracts; but I do not think I am exaggerating when I declare what Governments, Legislatures and officers are sometimes apt to forget that the services of the Steel Company have amply repaid all the favours of this intelligent policy of Government and that, taking this into consideration, we have every right to expect that Government will continue its support. I wish I could say as much for the Company managed Railways. It is a matter of calculation how much money was saved to them in the years 1920-21, 1921-22 by our supplies of rails at prices contracted for during the war. In our representation to the Tariff Board we have put that saving to the Railways at Rs. 42 lacs. Those Railways had done nothing for the Steel Company before their present contracts and they have given no reasons for not following the lead so generously given by Government in the matter.

This survey of the causes of this year's deficiency of profit would not be complete if it be not related to the industrial condition of the world. Western nations are naturally anxious to find employment for their own unemployed, and the most apparent outlet is dumping abroad, and a competition in dumping springs up. It is against this dumping that the Indian as well as British steel is forced to compete; and all that can be said is that the shareholders, labour and consumers should rejoice that, in the face of it both the quantity and quality of the Steel Company's products have been steadily going up, that none of the Western expedients of dismissals, cuts in remuneration, blowing out of furnaces and stoppages of mills have had to be employed so far, as has happened in every other country. This dumping has had to be met by the industrialiste of all the great nations of the world; Indian shareholders labour, consumers, legislators have to meet it too.

A NATIONAL WORK.

A national work has been done in producing in India steel of the highest required quality, with required punctuality, on a very large scale, leading to a variety of the highest grade steel manufactures in India; and this, I put it to you, is the time for all interests concerned who have once benefited by this national work and who stand to benefit over and over again, to come together to see that this dumping which the bad industrial condition of the world compels on dumpers keeps the strength of the Steel Company unimpaired. A peasant does not relinquish his land at the first sign of drought reducing him for a year or two to bare living; if he did, we would not be continuously fed. I respectfully submit to all interests concerned, that this national work of which I have spoken, has inspired a national pride which makes a call on all concerned to make an effort to justify that pride, to take the risk as they come with equanimity and courage. Industrial depression and dumping, and high costs of raw material and strikes, and unfriendly interpretations of contracts are not ever-lasting. And in the good times that I am confident will return, the experience of co-operation and courage enforced by the present leanness will be hailed as new strength to enjoy the good times and as elements of worth of which one could genuinely be more proud than one would have been of the profit now denied. As far as one can see it, the normal profits will be several times the Debenture interest, and enable the Company to discharge all its obligations and, if all interests pull together, shareholders of every denomination may rely on normal average profits provided they also pull their utmost.

Let me then sum up my statement. There is no dividend this year for any denomination of shares except First Preference Shares; and, since it is a privation in which Directors participate, we cannot treat this fact but with absolutely genuine sympathy. Nevertheless, a misleading feeling about the future has arisen which is belied by the past record of the Steel Company and by the auscerest consideration of the future based on an examination of the present and the past. The world demoralization consequent on the War and after, has disorganized production, consumption, currencies and business calculations throughout the world. The Government regulation of prices has resulted in cheapening steel and making coal and labour dear and local and central taxation heavy. Government and local borrowings have made industrial borrowings onerous. The Indian market could have supported the Steel Company in spite of these adverse factors, but foreign dumping and the support of that dumping by Indian consumers, including Governments and middle-men, made adjustment difficult. This was the occasion chosen to strike and thus reduce production and profit. These factors are obviously temporary: even strikers cannot live without work and dumpers cannot live at a perpetual loss, and Railways cannot live without industries, nor Governments without taxable profits. A little patience in the Indian steel-makers, a little grit to stand against the unsocial tantrums of foreign nations and Indian citizens and institutions, is all that is necessary. On this basis a survey of the future makes an estimate of normal profits several times the interest payable on the Company's Debentures and of the Company's full discharge of its obligations to all interests. The quality of the Company's work is guaranteed by the presence at the Steel Works of a State Metallurgical Inspector with an establishment. The market is assured by the very large purchases by the State and public bodies and Railways, none of whom can pretend that they have not been benefited by the Steel Companies past or that it is not the duty to secure similar future benefits by keeping the Steel Company strong enough to render these benefits. If shareholders will remember all these points, their patriotism and pride in their own past achievement should carry them over the cheerlessness of the present year to the promise of profitable service for the future. Profits depend not a little on public appreciation; and this depends not a little on the reputation you give your administration and products.

A WARNING.

And here I wish to warn this meeting and all shareholders not only of this Company but of every Company in India. I am sure shareholders see that their faith in the Company is an asset for their own earning power. As the proverb says, it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, and we have recently, I regret to say, seen in Bombay case after case of shareholders who have destroyed the credit and reputation of their own Companies, who have destroyed their own property which is that credit and reputation, by creating disorder and disturbance at these public meetings. Gentlemen, this Company has arranged to borrow in England six crores of money. We shall always require money both in England and in India for this national work that we have undertaken; it cannot be carried on without large supplies of money for working expenses from time to time. If our public meetings are to be deprived of all decorum and intelligence by the shoutings and clamours of our shareholders, think for yourselves how that will affect our credit and reputation and our power to face the problems of which I have spoken. Your profits depend, among other things on the ease with which and the rate at which we can borrow money. Do you wish yourself to destroy our capacity to do that on favourable terms? If not, you will consistently repress, in your own interests, all attempts at disorder such as we have seen in other public meetings in Bombay. The Directors have nothing to conceal and no reason to fear criticism.

If you wish to have a vivid conception of the number and magnitude of interests involved in the Steel Company and its associate Companies, refer to the balance-sheet. Go and see the Works and Town for yourselves. There you will see that about Rs. 30 crores of capital, owned by about 30,000 shareholders and debenture-holders and lenders, are working on an area of about 24 square miles at Jamshedpur, girt round by a ring of about 20 miles of railway siding, manned by over 40,000 workmen and 300 covenanted staff, manufacturing pig and steel, girders and bars, angles and channels, rails and fishplates, plates and piling and sheet and tinplate, agricultural implements and jute machinery, electric cables, wire rods and enamelled wares, ready to manufacture wagons and locomotives when profitable orders could be received, conducting chemical operations, coking coal, entirely through Indian agency, with an electric service of 36,000 H. P. run entirely by Indian science and administration, serving and being served by railways, with a water-supply daily of 27 million gallons and with reservoirs holding 1250 million gallons, with the annual consumption of 1½ million tons of coal, one million tons of iron ore, half-a-million tons of flux, not to mention other materials. Operations on this scale need a secure basis for regular continuity; hence Rs. 2 crores invested in Collieries, Rs. 54 lacs in other mines and quarries, Rs. 49 lacs on reservoirs and pumping machinery, Rs. 100 lacs on the electric system, Rs. 21 lacs on land and sidings. Great efforts have to be made for housing and to organize sanitation; and the balance-sheet will shew you a further amount of Rs. 119 lacs on capital expenditure on town besides land and roads, and Rs. 32 lacs annual recurrent expenditure apart from interest on town capital. The cost of machinery and foundations erected for special Departments is Rs. 13 crores. Stocks alone come to Rs. 217 lacs. Gentlemen, you have the facts before you and I confidently propose that you pass the report. Let your discussion be one to raise the reputation of your Company in your own esteem and the public's.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani moved the following point of order:—This meeting is convened to be held this 25th day of October 1923 pursuant to a Notice dated the 25th day of September 1923 to receive and adopt the Director's Report and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March 1923 and the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st March 1923. But Article 144 of the Articles of Association of the Company imposes a condition precedent upon the laying by the Directors before the Company a Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet containing a summary of the Property and Liabilities of the Company *that the said Profit and Loss Account and the said Balance Sheet shall be made upto date not more than six months before the meeting.* According to the said Article 144 which under the provisions of Section 21 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 constitutes a contract not merely between the Company and the members but also between each individual member and every other member, it is ultra vires of the Directors to lay before the Company at its Ordinary General Meeting held this 25th day of October 1923, a Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet containing a summary of the Property and Liabilities of the Company made up to 31st March 1923 i. e. a date more than six months before the meeting and unless the Directors lay before the Company a Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet made in conformity with the provisions of the said Article 144 re. upto a date not more than six months before the meeting or the said Article 144 is amended by a Special Resolution passed in the manner required by Section 81 of the said Act it is ultra vires of the Shareholders to receive and adopt the said Profit and Loss Account and the said Balance Sheet made upto 31st March 1923 i. e. a date more than six months before the meeting.

Moreover the Balance Sheet is not drawn up in conformity with the law and is insufficient and defective in as much as it does not give, as required by Section 132 of the said Act and Form F prescribed thereunder *"such particulars* as will disclose the general nature of the assets" lumped together under the sub-heads "Works Construction" and Greater Extensions" appearing under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" on the property and assets side at page 11 thereof with one cumulative value of Rs. 2,31,92,658-5-2 and Rs. 12,98,68,252-8-6 placed thereon as "cost to date" in which the Company's entire paid up Capital (Rs. 10,92,28,045) and its entire borrowings (Rs. 4,40 00,000) against the issue of Debenture stock (Rs. 4,96,25,000) together aggregating to Rs. 14,72,28,045 are employed.

Further more the Balance Sheet does not exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs in as much as the liability of the Company in respect of "Arrears of Cumulative Preference Dividends" for the year ended 31st March 1923 of about Rs. 52,50,000 on 7,00,000 Second Preference 7½ per cent. Cumulative Shares of Rs. 100 each aggregating to Rs. 7,00,00,000 is not disclosed therein.

Under the circumstances this meeting must be dissolved and all the proceedings be taken *de novo.*

The Chairman said it was a technical objection and not a legal difficulty and ruled it out of order.

Mr. Shamdasani said the Chairman had now acknowledged his error.

Mr. Shamdasani then spoke on the resolution before the meeting. He said he had prepared a horoscope of the Company since its very birth. He had taken all that trouble as he wanted to protect the ordinary shareholders who are being ruined by the Board. The direction had issued debentures for a larger amount than was promised by them first. They had also sold the Company's shares to the shareholders at fabulous prices. The debentures were issued in sterling, and their liabilities were thus unlimited. Their maximum amount of debentures should have been 225 lakhs, but debentures to the tune of 375 lakhs had already been issued. He feared their losses were due to the large sums paid by the company to the 300 convenanted officers rather than to the Indian workmen as was alleged by the chairman. He complained that no sufficient allowance for depreciation was made in the report. He wanted to co-operate with the Directors for the good of the Company and that was why he had prepared all those statements which he had read out before the meeting. But the whole industrial position of India could not be in the hands of a small clique. One of the Directors was drawing in the way of his fees from various companies more than the Governor's salary. He wanted to move an amendment that the balance sheet and report be received but not adopted, and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to look into and report to the shareholders and that the meeting be adjourned to 22nd November 1923 3 p.m.

Mr. Shamdasani wanted the Chairman to accept this amendment, but the latter would not. The latter said he would be glad if a body of shareholders would visit Jamshedpur and go into the matter there, but not inspect accounts. There was some discussion here and Mr. Shamdasani ultimately decided not to move the amendment until after Mr. J. A. Wadia had spoken.

SPEECHES LONG, DIVIDENDS SHORT.

Mr. Wadia said Chairmen's speeches were always long and the dividends short. The report was very poor and distressing. But the best thing for them to do was to support the Directors and allow them fullest discretion, for the money was already spent and could not now be recalled. Therefore, there was no use in having a Committee. The matter was, the Company had launched into big schemes without realising that the war would sometime come to an end. They had expected it to go on for ever, perhaps! The war prosperity had turned everybody's heads, including those of the Directors. He thought the Directors had done nothing wrong in borrowing in London. He did not think that the ordinary shareholders would get any dividend for the next two or three years, even more. He objected to the statement of the Chairman that the labour wages had gone up. The fact was, on the other hand, the price of necessaries had gone up enormously, but the wages had not kept pace with that rise. The directors had spent crores of rupees recklessly, and it was impossible for them to bring them back.

One shareholder said the best thing they could do was to appoint a retrenchment Committee, in the same way as even Government had done, in order to curtail expenditure.

Another shareholder wanted an assurance from the Chairman that they would not launch out any more schemes.

The Chairman did not agree with any of the suggestions made. Mr. Shamdasani then wanted to move his amendment but the Chairman refused him permission to move the amendment.

The report was then adopted, and the retiring Directors were reappointed.

OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LTD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. The Directors' first annual report was approved and adopted. In the course of the report, it was stated:—

The Directors have purchased admeasuring 193 acres or thereabouts of land as under:—113 acres 23 gunthas at Nanded; 79 acres 17 gunthas at Warangal.

The foundation of the Company's Mills Building at Nanded was laid on 29th June, 1923. The contract for the Mill Building work has been given to Messrs. The Tata Construction Co., Ltd. The Directors have appointed Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. for the year 1922-1923 as the first Auditors of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 500 per annum.

PASSING TOPICS.

(Continued from page 7.)

before the attitude even of the British Foreign Office was at all clearly defined.

IRISH SELF-DETERMINATION LEAGUE.

The arrest and imprisonment of Messrs. O'Brien and McGrath, the inquisitions by the police, and the general fear of an anti-Republican crusade, were reported to have brought the Irish Self-Determination League of London to an end. I now learn that the resolution of the executive to wind-up the League has been stoutly resisted and that at least one branch has resolved to remain *in esse.* In addition to the I. S. D. League, a "London Irish League" has been in existence for some time, and holds open-air meetings where republican principles are advocated, and collections made for the Irish Republican Prisoners' Dependents' Fund. An Irish "old timer" who attended the meetings of the latter League remarked to me on the pronouncedly "religious" attitude of the young members. The old brigade of Irish emancipation were slowly but surely breaking away from old ideas towards the universal attitude of free-thought. The new Irish youth have been influenced by the presence in their ranks of the young clergy, who have closely interwoven religion with the fabric of the new literary and political movement. The disgust of any veteran friend was intense and frank. "Why", says he,—"these kids are regular bigots, hard and intolerant. If we don't keep the ——— priests out of our movement, they'll pull it down yet!"

IRISH REPUBLICANISM LIVES.

Independently of the societies previously mentioned, it is still believed that representatives of the Republican party in Ireland will be visiting England with plans for a new organisation in the latter country. Republicanism is far from slumbering, leave alone dying; the journals "Sinn Fein" in Dublin, and "Eire" in England, are living proof of the vitality of the movement.

THE LATE COL. AUBREY HERBERT.

The death of "Aubrey Herbert", as he was called by thousands with a touching familiarity, has sent a pang of sorrow through East as well as West. Colonel the Hon. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux Herbert, second son of the 4th Earl of Carnarvon, half-brother of the late peer of Egyptian fame, was a good friend and consistent champion of Albania and of Turkey. All the journals have given lengthy and sympathetic notices, "The Times" obituary occupying a column, and containing the following passage:—"He knew all the leaders (of the 1908 Revolution) and had friends on both sides, including men as different as Talaat Pasha, whom Herbert could never bring himself to believe guilty of the Armenian massacres, and the amiable and kindly Damad Ferid Pasha." If it were not obviously impossible for a "Times" writer to joke at such a solemn moment, we should believe that this was some cruel pleasantry. The kindly Damad Ferid murdered his own countrymen with apparent calmness and satisfaction; while Talaat—Armenia libels have never succeeded in moving the friends of the New Turks from their admiration for Talaat, patriot and eventual martyr. At present, and in view of space, the tale of Aubrey Herbert's work and end must be postponed; but there is much to be said beside the details of the usual obituary.

Colonel Herbert had been troubled with weak sight from childhood, but for some years before his death his eyes had given him increasing and alarming trouble. Eventually he was obliged to agree to the removal of one eye, and the other was in danger. Under the depression of his incapacity and confinement, the nature of the once active traveller and genial gentleman suffered a terrible eclipse. Although his death at only 43 years occurred in a nursing home, following another operation, we have all felt that it was a case of "death from a broken heart." The will to live had been seriously undermined by the calamity to his sight, and his despair wrung our hearts. Everyone loved the man. He has left a widow and four young children. It was no mere formality which caused his friend, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, to address to the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert the following letter of condolence:—

"Dear Madam,—We have been charged by the Council of the Anglo-Ottoman Society to convey to you the assurance of the profound sympathy of the Society with you and all the family of the late Col. Herbert in your sad bereavement. Our members are of all political opinions, united by the love of Turkey and the East. As the friend of hapless Turkey and Albania, Col. Herbert was admired by all of us. We mourn his loss and sadly feel that he can never really be replaced." The Society sent a wreath to the funeral obsequies at Brushford Church, Dulverton. A memorial service was held at St. James's, Piccadilly, at the same hour as the funeral. A very distinguished company assembled, including representatives of the Albanian Legation, the Balkan Committee and the Armenian Delegation, while Mrs. Muriel Pickthall represented the Anglo-Ottoman Society.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 25.

Great expedition of business characterised the second sitting of the Mysore Representative Assembly. As many as fifty-eight general subjects mostly relating to revenue and finance, were presented to the Government for consideration, for all of which suitable replies were given. An important representation was made towards the reduction of salaries of the senior government servants, in regard to which several speeches were made, stressing that the salaries should be cut down by twenty per cent; but on the ground that such a procedure would affect the efficiency of the service and that compared with the officers in British India, Mysore servants were not highly paid, the Dewan was not in favour of the proposal just at present. Besides the above, several financial questions were discussed at the Assembly, of which the granting of facilities for the transfer of the State Loan Bonds in settlement of the claims of the deceased holders, the remittance of pensions by money orders in cases of those living in far away places, and the acceptance of the State Loan Bonds as securities, were promised favourable consideration. Prompt disposal of revenue cases, the conversion of lands irrigated by the percolator of water into wet lands, and special cases for the grant of forest lands for cultivation were also promised favourable consideration by the Dewan. As regards the introduction of Tenancy Act in the State, it was said that the question would be considered in connection with the report of the Inam Commission. The amendment of the Land Acquisition Regulation and of the Criminal Procedure Code on the lines in British India as also the question of lowering the standard of Pleaders Examination were promised early attention, but the representation that Lawyers' fees should be enhanced was not accepted by the government. Some representatives were of the opinion that copies of the first information report, etc., in connection with criminal cases should be provided to the accused, in regard to which the Dewan promised reference to the Chief Court. As to the enlargement of the accused on bail, after the conviction by a magistrate in cases of appeal, the Dewan, on behalf of the Government, replied that the magstrate had no jurisdiction to pass any order after the conviction, and that it was opposed to the fundamental principles of Criminal Law.

STORES PURCHASE.

AN EXCLUSIVE MYSORE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 25.

With regard to the Government stores purchases, the Mysore Government considers the present defects in purchasing can best be remedied by placing responsibility in respect of all large purchases, required for all departments with one centralised organisation which will be in close touch with the departmental requirements and with producers and manufacturers. This function, they deem, can best be performed by a committee presided over by the Member-in-charge and consisting of heads of departments and a few non-official representatives as members with a whole time Secretary.

A Stores Purchase Committee will accordingly be constituted with the Member of the Council in charge of Industries and Commerce Portfolio as President with seven departmental heads and two non-officials members (elected by the Industries and Commerce Board of the Economic Conference) and one non-official member nominated by the Government as members. The limit of value within which the departments can make purchases without a reference to the Committee is now fixed at Rs. 1,000. No additional grants will be required to meet the cost of the Committee and the establishment which will be met by prorata levy from various departments on the total value of the purchases by the committee for the departments.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day purely official business was transacted. The reports of Select Committees on the Punjab Local Option Bill and the Punjab Opium Smoking Bill were presented. The Government demands for supplementary grants in respect of land revenue, general administration, Administration of Justice and Police came up for vote and discussion and the Council voted Rs. 2,69,254 out of the total demands for Rs. 3,51,753. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

U. P. COUNCIL.

REWARDS FOR "LOYAL SUPPORT"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The U.P. Council met this morning when supplementary estimates were presented. The new demands were all granted by the Council. In one case alone there was some discussion when the Finance Member moved for a grant of Rs. 1,06,600 under the head of land revenue, sub-head, compensations. The explanatory note stated that in March 1922, the late Governor desired to grant rewards in the shape of assignments or remissions of land revenue to persons who had rendered loyal support during the anxious time that the province went through in the winter of 1921-22. Proposals were accordingly called for and it was intended to grant assignments. Accordingly a demand for Rs. 6,330 was put forward. The progressive members moved for reduction of this amount but Government obtained a majority of 36 votes, only 13 voting in favour of the reduction motion.

In reply to a question it was stated that of the 1,900 villages, 340 suffertd from the recent floods. In about 170 villages it is estimated that the loss is over 50 per cent.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan Nene, retired Chief Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, died on Tuesday night, at his residence at Grant Road.

On Wednesday night an enjoyable moonlight concert at the Madhavbag was given by the ladies of the Women's Association and Ladies Branch of the Gujarat Literary Association, Ahmedabad, in celebration of the autumn full moon night. The elite of the city was present and was treated to the best of Indian music. At the termination the entertainers were presented with small momentoes of the occasion.—A. P.

PERSIAN CABINET CRISIS.

WAR MINISTER INVITED TO FORM GOVERNMENT,

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Teheran.—Sardar Sepah, War Minister, has been called upon by the Shah to form Cabinet. He has reserved his decision till this evening.—Reuter.

ANTI BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Teheran.—Preparations are afoot for a national demonstration in the name of Islam and Persia against the British on the 28th instant, the Prophet's birthday anniversary. The place of demonstration is outside the city where the chief Mujtahids will make speeches. No disturbance is anticipated as a proclamation has been issued that the public should march through the streets to the place of meeting in orderly manner.

It is rumoured here the Shah intends to proceed on a journey to Europe.

THE FASCISTA ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has started his tour in the northern provinces for the celebration of the anniversary of the Fascists' march to Rome. He was triumphantly received in Turin where he addressed a hundred thousand blackshirts after a military tournament. He was loudly acclaimed.

According to the "Messagero" six grenades exploded prematurely in the tournament wounding an officer and five soldiers.—Reuter.

MR. MONTAGU'S INDIAN VISIT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Edwin Montagu, at the last moment, has postponed the business visit to South Africa until next autumn. He has now arranged to arrive in Bombay with his wife and his brother, Captain Lionel Montagu, on December 21st and return from Bombay on the completion of a purely holiday visit, about the middle of March.—Reuter.

SCRATCHINGS FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Teresina, Tricky Aunt and Cos scratched for the Cambridgeshire at 11/10 to-day.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

New York.—The Polo Association has elected Major A. Wilson, T. Hitchcock, J. Watson Webb and Devereux Wilson (Captain) to represent America at the International matches in England in 1924.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

According to telegrams from Belgrade the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York at the wedding of Prince Paul has been much appreciated in Serbia. The King of Serbia has expressed in the warmest terms his pleasure at the action of King George in delegating His Royal Highness and the Duchess to attend the ceremony.—(B. O. W.)

Cologne.—Two were killed and six wounded in disorders following a meeting of the unemployed. The police used firearms.—Reuter.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI ARRIVES IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25

Maulana Mahomed Ali arrived here yesterday. He is leaving to-day for Delhi with Bi Amman.

SIR P. T. CHETTIAR AND MADRAS CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

After a unique record of forty years of membership of the Madras Corporation, during the last four years of which he was its non-official elected President, Sir P. Thyagaraya Chettiar retires from the Corporation practically from to-day and at the last meeting over which he presided the Councillors of all shades of opinion made grateful and very appreciative references to his work on the Corporation.

RETRENCHMENT IN U. P. POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

The Departmental Police Committee appointed by U. P. Government have it is understood recommended amongst other things that the post of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (railway branch) should be diminished from 72 thousand odd hundreds to about 53 thousand, that number of circle Inspectors should be reduced by 39 from the total strength of 121 and that Deputy Superintendent of Police instead of Inspectors as at present should hold charge of Kotwalis in seven largest towns in the province.

U. P. PUBLICITY DEPT. TO BE ABOLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.

It is understood the Retrenchment Committee presided over by Mr. Freemantle have recommended total abolition of the Publicity Department attached to the U.P. Government.

SUKKUR BARRAGE

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVIEW OF SCHEME.

The following is the continuation of the report of the inauguration ceremony of the Sukkur Barrage by H.E. the Governor of Bombay:—

After the presentations had been made the Governor drove off to the Darbar ground which was thronged with the most representative gathering ever held in this part of Sind. His arrival was heralded with a salute of seventeen guns and as the thunder of their welcome died away the Commissioner in Sind made further presentation to His Excellency the Chief Engineer in Sind, Mr. Shoubridge, particularly identified with the working out of the project, the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, Mr. C.S.C. Harrison, who will command the vast army of construction that soon will invade the desert tracts of Sind and his Corps commanders

the superintending engineers each of whom has charge of one of the four construction areas into which the work has been divided and who will spend the next ten years of their lives in this harsh unlovely country which their efforts will turn into a garden and a granary. The Collectors of Sukkur, Hyderabad, Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar, the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, representatives of the Indian Civil Service to whose efforts the financial side of the scheme owes so much were amongst others who were presented together with the engineers of the Irrigation Department who have demonstrated what can be done with the limited facilities they have hitherto had at their disposal.

Those present at the Durbar in addition to those above mentioned included the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (junior), Member-in-charge of Irrigation, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ghulam Hussein, Minister, local Self-Government, Mr. F. St. J. Gebrie, Consulting Engineer, Government of India, Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Mr. F. Clayton, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and Mr. Bhojsing Pahlajani, President, Sukkur Municipality.

OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT.

After the presentations were made, a procession was formed and his Excellency was escorted to the dais where he took his seat upon a beautiful silver chair. The Chief Engineer, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, then inviting his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone said:—

May it please Your Excellency. Before requesting Your Excellency to lay the Stone which will inaugurate the commencement of the largest irrigation project in the world it is my very great privilege to extend to Your Excellency the thanks of all the Irrigation Engineers here assembled for having consented to come this distant part of the Bombay Presidency for this purpose, to extend a warm welcome and express our sincere appreciation of the interest in, and the encouragement Your Excellency has always given to the extension of irrigation in this Province.

The great irrigation works nearing completion in the Deccan and the commencement of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind will be conspicuous land marks in the history of the tenure by Your Excellency of the Governorship of the Bombay Presidency.

The ultimate success of these great works will be the Irrigation Engineers' main reward, but we do not fail to realise one additional and present reward that conferred by Your Excellency in having consented to perform this morning's ceremony.

With Your Excellency's permission I will give a very brief outline of the history of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme and some idea of what it is planned to achieve.

Seventy-seven years ago Colonel Walter Scott, as head of the Canal and Forest Department in Sind, raised the question of a barrage across the river Indus above the Rohri gorge three miles from the spot where we now are.

In those days it was believed that a dam now more correctly termed a barrage, could only be founded on rock, and as the only rocky foundation available was just above the gorge, Col. Scott himself was averse to the idea of this obstruction being then built as he feared that one at the gorge would cause an evulsion of the river.

Eight years later Lieut. Fife of the Royal Engineers, that far-seeing young Engineer who rose to be a General and to whose foresight the Bombay Presidency owes so much submitted a report on the possibilities of irrigation in Sind, a report which even today appeals to us as a masterpiece. Fife, however, made no mention of a barrage across the river. This omission was probably because he and other Engineers of those days had no experience of weirs across river like the Indus. His recommendation for six great canal systems in Sind formed the peg on which some 37 years' discussion has been hung. One outcome of a part of these years of discussion was the construction of the Jamrao Canal which was opened for irrigation in the year 1859 by the Rt. Hon. William, Baron Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay.

This Canal was one of the schemes outlined by Fife 44 years before. It was a Canal of which much was expected and one that has since proved of inestimable value in more ways than one, for those expectations have only been partially fulfilled, and we have been taught a lesson the fruits of which have, however indirectly, resulted in the starting of the Lloyd Barrage. We have been taught that there is no guarantee of a reliable supply of perennial irrigation water, no matter how modern the canal, unless the levels of the waters of the Indus are under control. This much needed control will only be possible when the Barrage Your Excellency is here to-day to inaugurate is completed.

In the years 1901-1903 the Irrigation Commission looked into the question of the possibility of providing Sind with high level perennial canals on both banks of the river in conjunction with a weir or barrage at Sukkur and considered that whilst being quite feasible the Scheme was unnecessary. The actual site for the Barrage considered by the Commission was the one just above the Sukkur Rohri gorges and the Commission suggested that more suitable alternative sites might be found and they recommended that the whole scheme should be re-investigated. During the next 11 years a fresh but still incomplete, scheme put forward by the Government of Bombay was turned down by a Committee of Engineers appointed in London by the Secretary of State. This Committee's report was received by the Government of Bombay in March 1914 and in view of its recommendation that a complete scheme be prepared and kept in readiness till such time as it was required, this Government applied to the Government of India in September 1915 for permission to open a special project district for the whole scheme. It was pointed out that although the Punjab withdrawals could not be shown to have definitely adversely affected the level of the river at Sukkur and its discharges, those withdrawals might have an appreciable effect on the river in the critical months of low discharge. The Government of Bombay declined to accept the London Committee's views as to the scheme being premature, and the absence of necessity for improving the present conditions of irrigation in Sind. Tentative proposals for preparing a new scheme which was to include a barrage the Rohri Canal and Right Bank Canals and a new head to the Eastern Nara Supply Channel were also submitted to the Government of India.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S APPROVAL.

In March 1916 the Government of India approved of the preparation of revised plans and estimates for a complete project for a Barrage below the Rohri Gorge with Canals taking off on both banks to provide perennial irrigation to the area commanded. This step brings us to the final stage of the history of the scheme. The preparation of what has proved to be the present project was proceeded with as vigorously as the late Great War would permit and in December 1920 the Government of India submitted the present project to the Secretary of State who approved of it in August 1921. Certain controversies which have raged for years still threatened to indefinitely postpone the era of Sind's prosperity, but through the energy and personal interest displayed by Your Excellency the scheme was put before Your Excellency's Legislative Council and the Council passed, on June 9th last, a resolution moved by the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, recommending to Your Excellency's Government the necessity for an immediate start being made with the work. Your Excellency's Legislative Council at the same time voted the necessary funds for a start being made this year. Orders were issued for the commencement of the work with effect from 1st July last and those orders have been acted upon. This ends the brief history of the project.

EXTENT OF THE SCHEME.

I propose now to give a short outline of the extent of this great Scheme. The Barrage, which will henceforth bear Your Excellency's name, is the safeguard of the system of canals now about to be constructed. Without it we can give no assurance whatever that the canals will give a reliable supply, the lack of which has in the past had a demoralizing effect on the people of this Province. The Barrage will be the key of the gateway of those wide avenues that will lead to the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Sind. Not until its giant gates are hung and brought into operation will there be an assured supply of irrigation water to the thirsty lands of this great alluvial plain.

The structure will span the great Indus which we see in front of us and will be close on one mile in length. There will be 65 arched openings each of 60 feet span between which huge steel gates will operate.

The structure will take the form of a double bridge, the higher of the two being necessary for the manipulation of the great gates. The lower bridge will carry a roadway which will be open night and day to the use of the public and will supply a long-felt want for uninterrupted traffic across the river. It will be the first road bridge spanning the river Indus south of Attock. The barrage will be built of an excellent limestone obtained from the hills around us and this material when wrought will provide a structure which, it is hoped, will be not only a credit to Sind and this Presidency but a lasting monument to British rule in India. The vast majority of those present here today are familiar with the working of an ordinary canal regulator and will therefore, be able to visualize the working of the Lloyd Barrage when I say that it is in reality a gigantic cross-regulator which will, under a system of scientific control, give the necessary supply to each canal no matter how low the level of the water in the river would have been had there been no barrage here. It will not be long before the ground around us is covered with workshops, railways and other mechanical appliances and the surface of the water before us dotted with craft of all sorts—dredgers, tugs, pontoons and launches. This craft will assist in the preparation of the foundations of the barrage and in conveying the men, materials and machinery necessary for the raising of the superstructure—work that will as far as possible be built by Indian labour and with Indian material. Behind this durbar ground a model town will spring up. It will be necessary for the housing of the staff of this great work during its construction and it is probable that after the completion of the barrage and its attendant works the greater part of this township will be available to form a valuable extension of the town of Sukkur towards the West, an extension that even at the present time is sorely needed.

On each bank of the river, immediately above the barrage, large canals will take off and these will distribute the life giving waters of this mighty river over an area of some 8 million acres—a tract, at present partly desert, which will blossom into fields of waving corn. From the opposite bank of the river, the left bank, the great Rohri Canal, the new supply channel and the Eastern Nara and the two feeder canals to supply His Highness the Mir of Khairpur's lands will take off. The Rohri Canal, which will convey water some 30 miles further south than Hyderabad will be over 200 miles in length and will have no less than 2,300 miles of branches and distributaries. The great new cut for the Eastern Nara Channel, though short in length, will ensure a perennial supply of water at controlled levels to far distant tracts which reach almost to the Rann of Cutch, the old Nara river, which will be much improved being utilised for this purpose. The feeders for the Khairpur State Canals will ensure a reliable supply of water to the Khairpur State for some 9 months in every year. From the right bank the bank on which we are here assembled, three large canals will take off; the North Western Perennial, the Great Central Rice, and the South Eastern Perennial Canal. The North Western Canal, the second in size of these 3 canals will be just under 100 miles in length and will have some 500 miles of branches and distributaries. Its largest branch, the Khirthar, will take off near Ruk, and will flow in a North-Westerly direction, cutting the existing Bengari Canal in its 53rd mile. This branch together with the Begari branch of the Central Rice Canal, which also takes off at Ruk, will irrigate all the lands at present served by the Begari Canal below its 53rd mile, as well as a considerable area in the Nasirabad Tahsil of Kelat.

The Central Canal, the largest on the right bank and the 2nd largest of the whole scheme will be 87 miles long with over 350 miles of branches and distributaries. It will be a purely rice canal and will only flow for about five months in each year. It will irrigate a very compact area of rice lands around Larkana and as far south as Khairpur Nathanshah—one of the finest rice areas in India. By its construction the very best qualities of rice can be grown and its even and assured supply of water will enable cultivation to be commenced earlier than heretofore in each season and be continued to a later date. This is no small advantage, for it will permit of a greater area of rice being dealt with per cultivator and so relieve the rush for agricultural labour that occurs from time to time under present conditions. The third canal the South Eastern perennial, will irrigate all the lands to the East and South of the rice area. It will also irrigate the Johi 'pat' which at present is almost as devoid of cultivation as is the desert of Sahara. The rich virgin soil of this tract will by the waters of this canal, produce the finest crops that man could desire. With a knowledge of the present barrenness of this area and inhospitable looking hills beyond inhabited by a hardy people which eke out a precarious existence by sporadic cultivation, one's imagination is fired by the thought of the great prosperity that lies ahead. This canal which will say, convert a desert into a garden, will also ensure prosperity to those cultivators who, situated at the tail end of the existing Western Nara system of canals live on from year to year in that demoralizing atmosphere which is produced by an uncertain and scanty supply of irrigation water. At the foot of the hills which form a barrier to irrigation beyond Sehwan, that town to the South-West of us that is reported to have been in existence in the time of Alexander the Great, and whose fort is alleged to have been built by the great conquerer, lies the Mancher Lake—a great expanse of water. The works to be now inaugurated by Your Excellency, will include the partial drainage of this lake to permit of the early planting of winter crops on its rich marginal lands.

The time at my disposal does not permit of a very detailed description of the barrage and of each of the 7 canals served thereby. The scheme is such a vast one that I can but touch upon a few of the salient features thereof. Bare facts are apt to convey little meaning to the minds of the general public, but I cannot refrain from giving, in as few words as possible a few such facts.

FEW SALIENT FEATURES.

The barrage itself will cost over Rs. 5 1/3 crores or somewhat over £3½ millions sterling. Each of its great gates will weigh 50 tons and the structure itself will be about 5 times the length of London Bridge.

The Rohri canal will, as I have already mentioned, be some 205 miles in length with nearly 2,300 miles of branches and distributaries. Its bed-width will be 253 feet and surface width close on 300 feet; in other words it will be half as wide again as that well-known waterway to the East—the Suez Canal.

It will irrigate annually over 2 million acres of cultivation and is capable of making possible the growth of 6 77,000 acres of long-staple cotton. This area of cotton will be supplemented by some 32,000 acres on the other new canals and the scheme will therefore permit of the growth of over three quarters of a million acres of cotton—an increase of some 200 per cent on the area now grown in the whole of Sind. This system is estimated to cost Rs. 408 lakhs or about £2 3/4 million sterling.

The Eastern Nara system will irrigate annually over 1½ million acres of crops and will cost over 2 3/4 crores of Rupees or roughly £1,600,000.

There will be nearly 850 miles of main canal and branches and over 1,200 miles of distributaries and the new cut from the Barrage to the Nara river will be nearly double the width of the Suez Canal.

The 2 Feeders to supply His Highness the Mir of Khairpur's State will be capable of irrigating over 3 lakhs acres of cotton and other dry crops not to mention 1 3/4 lakhs across of "bosi" rabi winter crops grown on land that has been previously well soaked.

The North Western Canal will, as stated above be close on 100 miles in length with some 500 miles of branches and distributaries. This canal, which will be of almost the same width as the Suez Canal, will irrigate considerably more than 3/4 million acres of cultivation annually at a cost of construction of 167 lakhs of rupees or £1,116,000.

The Central Rice Canal, which as I have already said will be the second largest channel we shall have to construct, will be half as wide again as the Suez Canal and its discharge, 12,346 cusecs, will be approaching the maximum discharge of the River Thames. It will irrigate annually nearly ¾ million acres of some of the finest rice lands in India. It is estimated to cost 2 1/3 crores of rupees or rather more than £1½ million sterling.

The 7th and last of the canals which have been mentioned, the South Eastern Canal will irrigate yearly some half million acres of cultivation. The total length of this canal, its branches and distributaries, will be over 450 miles and its cost is estimated to be nearly Rs. 1¼ crores or close on £1 million sterling.

All these canals will, together, command over 8 million acres of land and enable close on 6 million acres of crops to be irrigated annually, which at a moderate computation will produce about 2 million tons of grain and cotton of which over 1,200,000 tons should be available for export and it is estimated that this gigantic scheme will be completed at a cost of Rs. 1,836 lakhs or £12¼ million sterling.

Before leaving the field of statistics it may interest Your Excellency to know that the close contouring of the great tract within the command of the scheme is nearing completion. This work was started under Your Excellency's instructions in the cold weather of 1921. No less than 13,300 square miles of country will have been covered and over 61,500 linear miles of levelling done, a mileage equivalent to nearly 3 times the circumference of the earth.

THE MIGHTY STRUCTURE

There has been a great deal of controversy over this project in the past. Every wise man welcomes fair criticism and can learn a good deal therefrom. Words have been plentiful in the past and we now, through Your Excellency's steadfast zeal for the welfare of linear miles of levelling done a mileage equi this Province have arrived at the moment for action. I repeat that we one and all feel deeply honoured by Your Excellency coming here to-day to inaugurate this great work. We feel that on the efficiency of our work depends the welfare of millions of His Majesty's subjects and we trust that when Your Excellency leaves these shores Your Excellency will feel that you have by the action of laying yonder Stone, inspired us with a zeal that will help to lighten the burden of the years of labour ahead of us.

With Your Excellency's permission I now have the great honour to request Your Excellency to inaugurate the commencement of the greatest irrigation work in the world by the laying of the stone which will, for all time, bear Your Excellency's name.

His Excellency having declared the foundation-stone laid, there came speeches from the Presidents of six District Local Boards, representatives of the people whom the scheme is designed to benefit who know by bitter experience what insufficient water means to the cultivator. The tenor of their addresses was the same appreciation of the benefits that the project will bring gratitude to his Excellency and the Government of Bombay for their endeavours on behalf of Sind. After the Presidents had presented to his Excellency the members of their Boards, Sir George addressed the Durbar.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor said:—Mr. Mountford, Mr. Harrison and Gentlemen, The privilege of inaugurating this great engineering project—by far the largest the world has seen—is, I think, the most valued privilege that has fallen to me during my five years' tenure of office, and for me let say at once that its chief value lies in the vast development it will bring to the country of Sind; in whose prosperity and progress I have, ever since I first visited it in 1919, taken the deepest and most watchful interest. I have always felt and I have missed no opportunity of saying that it should be a matter of concern and pride to the Bombay Presidency that no one of its far flung territories should lag behind any other; but that all should be maintained at that same high level of progress, which makes Bombay the foremost Presidency in India. To bring about such a state of affairs has been the most earnest wish that I have entertained as Governor and the inception of this vast scheme of irrigation is, I am proud to think a real and very marked step towards it.

The Chief Engineer of the Barrage has given in his speech a most interesting history of the formation of the project for the Barrage shewing us how, ever since in 1842 the territory of Sind came under British Rule, this question of the development of irrigation has been discussed and rediscussed and proposals have been put forward and modified and dropped and put forward again. Nothing indeed could be more strikingly indicative of the magnitude of the problem which this Barrage is to solve than the long story of the many attempts that have been made to convert this great waterless tract into a land of rich harvests. We, who have seen the solution of the problem may perhaps find it difficult at this stage of time to estimate properly the value of suggestions and the endeavours made in those early years. But, our sympathies cannot fail to be aroused as we read for instance, of Fife's earliest project; of how it was recommended as long ago as 1859 by the Bombay Government to the authorities at Whitehall for commencement as soon as funds permitted (it cost 26 lakhs) how for the next 8 years the scheme remained in abeyance and was then replaced by revised and larger scheme: and how in 1869, two years later the Secretary of State feeling no doubt that in view of the long delay something really effective must be done, drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the necessity for improving the irrigation of Sind. But, that was as far as the question had got in 1869, and in that stage the stage of preliminary controversy it remained for another generation. Engineers came and went and at more rapid intervals came and went Viceroys and Governors but the problem of perennial canal in Sind remained unchanged and apparently unchangable.

It was not till 1906 that the question began once more to show signs of life and fertility with the result that at last a final and successful effort was made. This resulted in the submission of the present project in July 1920 which met with a less lingering and more triumphant fate than its many predecessors: for between 1920 and 1923 it received the sanction of all the authorities concerned; and to-day, not much more than three years after its first submission the work of construction is actually being started. Three years have seen the solution of a problem which for over half a century had resisted all attempts to solve it. That is the outstanding feature of all this history of ceaseless efforts and it is a feature which reflects lasting credit upon the officers of the Public Works Department and upon the Revenue Officers of the Indian Civil Service who have been associated with them. They may well claim to have added fresh lustre to the already great traditions of their service, and to have earned the lasting gratitude of the people of this vast territory. To some, perhaps, it may seem that in the length of time that it has taken to achieve a definite beginning of the scheme there lies some cause for doubting the adequacy of the intentions and the endeavours of Government. But, if they consider the vast area of country involved, the difficulty of the engineering problems and the immense capital expenditure to be undertaken, they will have nothing but admiration for the dauntless courage and determination which has never flagged and has won success at last after countless efforts. I do not believe that there are more than a negligible quantity of people who have any idea of the stupendous scope of this great irrigation work.

The total area of cultivation in the whole of Egypt is 5 400,000 acres. This Barrage will provide for the cultivation of that whole amount of acreage and for 500,000 acres more as well. Or, to give a more readily intelligible comparison an area equal to that of any five of the larger English Counties. That comparison will give some idea of the scope of territory which will feel its beneficial effects. But, even more striking are the proportions of the actual engineering works involved. Of the three great canals which will carry off on the right Bank the waters of the Indus two are wider than the Suez Canal, while the third though of infantile dimensions compared with these, will yet, for all its puny size, cover a total length of 140 miles with 30 miles of branches and 294 miles of distributaries to supply an area of cultivation slightly larger than the whole area of the country of Surrey. The Rohri Canal on the left Bank will be at ground level nearly half as broad again as the Suez Canal: the total length of the Canal itself, its branches and distributaries will be 2,508 miles, its main drainage channels alone will cover nearly 400 miles. The other system on the left Bank involves the building of one Supply channel more than double the width of the Manchester Ship canal—the canalizing of 242 miles of an existing river—and the supplying of water for the cultivation of an area equal in size to the whole of Devonshire. The quantity of water which will thus be distributed for purposes of cultivation is too vast for me to attempt any adequate description of it. But perhaps one may get some idea of its volume when it is realized that one alone of the canals on the Right Bank will have a discharge of water which falls not far short of the maximum discharge of the River Thames.

THE MIGHTY STRUCTURE

To come to the Barrage itself; this mighty structure the largest of its kind in the whole world, will cost nearly a million pounds more than did that world famous structure the Assouan Dam.

It will carry two mighty bridges across the Indus each of them more than five times the length of London Bridge not to speak of the smaller bridges at the heads of the great canals, the parapet of the high level bridge on the Barrage rising to a height of 77 feet above its foundations. It is hardly possible to imagine how fine an appearance of massive yet elegant strength this giant work will present to the travellers who approach it by any of the great main roads which it will serve to connect. Among those who cross it and journey on through the great plain of Sind, will be many who knew this country in the days when it was still largely a waterless territory. I have no more heartfelt wish myself than that I might one day have the good fortune to be of that company; and however old I might be, I know that my imagination would be stirred to its depths. Among the officers of Government who are present here to-day there are many British and Indian whose life's work has been dedicated to Sind, who love it as their native land. They many of them will see the full results of this great work; they will see this country that they have known as an arid or at best a precarious tract, changed into a vast granary, from which the treasures of the earth will pour out along the railways into India, or overseas out of the great port of Karachi. Plenty and prosperity, with their attendant blessings will have taken up their abiding place upon the banks of the Indus and a new era will have dawned for Sind. We, who stand not even upon the threshold of that promised land, who can only dimly as yet descry what may lie beyond that threshold, have yet been singularly favoured by Providence. In the generations that came before us, many devoted hearts and clear brains have toiled to secure the fruition of this mighty project, and have gone to their rest with their high hopes unfulfilled. But, we who can claim to have expended but a tithe of what they expended in time and labour, have yet been privileged to see with our eyes this great work the dream of so many noble minds in the past actually inaugurated and commenced.

I myself, gentlemen, shall very shortly be bidding a sad farewell to this Presidency and may never have the good fortune to see this work completed. But, be sure at least that my earnest wishes for their success will remain with all those who are engaged upon it, that I shall never cease to maintain my close interest in and affection for the peoples whom it is designed to benefit and shall always cherish as one of my proudest memories, the memory of this ceremony which it is now under Providence my privilege to perform.—

After his Excellency's speech had been translated into Sindhi and read to the gathering he drove off to inspect the site of the three right bank canals. Excavations had been made to the exact size of the canals and his Excellency was able to see for himself a faithful representation of the waterways as they will appear when completed. After inspecting the site of the canals his Excellency embarked on a launch and proceeded to Sukkur by the river. In the afternoon he gave a luncheon party at the Circuit House and later attended a garden party given by the Zemindars of Sind in Lucas Park.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S MESSAGE.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has sent the following message to the Governor:—I exceedingly regret my inability to be present at the inauguration ceremony of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur in response to your kind invitation. Permit me to say that the final acceptance of this highly beneficent project that had been under consideration for thirty years is entirely due to the foresight and tact with which your Excellency removed all difficulties, administrative and financial. When the project is completed it will be realised what a big thing your Excellency has achieved for the prosperity of Sind and the Presidency and future generations will remember with gratitude the Governor who secured it. The ninth of June on which date the Legislative Council gave its approval to the project will always be considered a red letter day in the annals of this Presidency and I consider myself fortunate that I as the Member-in-charge of Irrigation had the privilege of placing the project before the Council.

GOVERNOR LEAVES SUKKUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, Oct. 24.

(Later).—The Governor of Bombay left Sukkur this evening. His Excellency's departure was public and addresses were presented to him at the station by the Presidents of the Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri, Larkana and Jacobabad Municipalities to which His Excellency made a joint reply. The Governor inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Sukkur district police and also the Boy Scouts of Upper Sind and after bidding farewell to the civil officers he left in a special train for Karachi where he arrives to-morow and will remain there for two days.

"MR. BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow a regular reader of your popular paper to commend your attitude regarding Mr. Baptista's candidature to the local Council?

In my opinion, Mr. Baptista is the one outstanding figure among the candidates in the two Bombay constituencies. His nationalism is as robust as it is of ancient date. He has never faltered or lingered by the wayside, but has always done what he believed to be, his duty. And it was this sense of duty, in days when nationalism was anathema to the governing class and our bourgeoisie, that made him sacrifice a brilliant career at the Bar rather than his convictions. While our present leaders were "sleeping" in their swaddling clothes of ignorance and indifference, Kaka Baptista was "toiling upwards in the night" for the cause of his country.

A fabian socialist in his views, the Kaka has done more for labour in India than any single man in the country; in fact what he has cheerfully and willingly spent in time, energy and money on the poor and the down-trodden, only his intimate friends are aware of.

In electing such a man, Bombay North will be honouring itself. Self-Government in an enlightened country means not only Government of the people by the people but also through the best people available. Mr. Baptista's abilities, selflessness and a fine record of disinterested public service mark him out as the fittest candidate *par excellence*. His election or failure will be a test of our fitness to govern ourselves.—Yours, etc.,

A SWARAJIST.

MUNSIFF AND PANCHAYAT COURTS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Reports of District Collectors show that Village Munsiff Courts and Panchayat Courts are increasing in popularity. The Government note with satisfaction that these courts are, by affording substantial relief to the Civil Courts and by dispensing speedy justice in simple cases, gradually laying claim to be useful institutions. The progress so far made in the establishment of such courts varies from district to district. Collectors are requested to urge on the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars the necessity for impressing on the villagers the usefulness of these courts and to send up proposals for the establishment of further courts wherever local conditions permit. The Government observe that in as many as fifteen districts courts, so far constituted, are very few in number. The Hon. *Judges are also requested to instruct* District Munsiffs, if they see no objection, to exercise freely, in suitable cases, powers of transfer vested in them by the new Madras Village Courts' Act.

(Continued from column 6.)

fellow Muslim, but this liking, this helping and this sympathy should not be attributed to a dislike of the Hindus or to a conspiracy against the latter, or vice versa. I have often observed that if a Muslim official is kinder to a fellow Muslim than he is to Hindus, the latter begin to grumble of his partiality, but partiality for one does not mean hostility to or hatred of the other. It is illegal and mean for judicial officers to be partial. It may be equally condemnable for a Government official to abandon the path of impartiality in his dealings with the public, but impartiality is not always synonymous with absolute similarity of treatment toward all. Let us try to be generous and charitable in analyzing and ascribing motives, and that will substantially help in bringing about that change of national psychology which we all so desire. Let me be not understood to be condemning denominational activities of all kinds and as such. They may be a necessary stage in this period of transition. But what I do plead for is a more frequent coming together, not in order to settle disputes, not only to prevent disputes, but also to understand and appreciate each other's point of view in a spirit of charity and generosity.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION

(Continued from page 6.)

but for preventing disputes from arising; not merely for interpreting past relations, but for giving expression to new relations. Among all sensible and genuinely patriotic men an idea is gaining ground that we need not only a Federal India, but also a Federal Asia. There can be no hope of a Federal Asia unless we have first formed and evolved a Federal India. A Federal India is only possible by the integration and compounding of Hindu-Muslim differences on the principle that for the fullest expression and expansion of Islamic life, Muslims need the fullest co-operation and co-ordination of Hindu in making a Federal Asia and the latter need the fullest help and sympathy of the Muslims in making possible a Federal India. The future of both India and Asia demands a sense of full mutual and reciprocal responsibility on the part of the followers of all the religions that are to be found in Asia. As every Indian (be he of any religion or class) must feel himself responsible for the whole Indian Nation, so must every Asian feel a similar responsiblity for the whole of Asia.

India—the Heart of Asia.

An eminent French publicist has said that India is the heart of Asia, and the solution of India's problem, is the central problem of Asia. And verily it is true. As India led the way in the conquest of Asia by Europe, so India must also lead in the liberation of Asia from European domination. As India is the heart of Asia, so Asia is the heart of the world. Asia contains more than half the human race. It was the birth place of all religions, all culture and all civilization. As long as it is in bondage, the world can not be free. It is futile to talk of a democratic world as long as Asia does not regain its lost self. A free Asia alone can restore the world to a state of peace and tranquility. Asia alone can teach the doctrine of one in all and all in one. Asia alone can teach that the free man is he who concedes full freedom to every one else. Asia alone (and in Asia, India principally) can teach that "self and others are merely different points of view of one and the same experience, two aspects of the same thought"; that 'freedom is the harmonious unimpeded working of the law of one's own nature' (one's swadharma) and that "the true nature of every man is found only in the whole"; only that person can do the work of the world joyously who feels that he is the world. Let us not forget that we desire freedom (individual, national or continental) not only for ourselves, our country and our continent, but for every human being, every nation and the whole world of nations and men. Our ideal is a world ideal, a whole civilization in which the ideals and the civilization of every nation can find a place. We want to give to the world, the best in us, and that is only possible when we are freed from the shackles of a foreign civilization and the bondage of a culture that is being thrust down our throats by force. Not that we dislike or hate the European civilization but because we are not free to accept or reject it. We want to love it if we are only free to love it. No one can make us love it by compulsion. But I am wandering from my subject.

A Psychological Problem.

To revert to the same, we must set to work to settle the Hindu-Muslim differences in such a way as to prevent disputes arising, and to prevent disputes interfering in the development and evolving of that collective will, without which nationhood is impossible. Above all, the problem is a problem in psychology. At present every local riot, every urban and agrarian dispute is liable to be converted into a Hindu-Muslim dispute. Suppose a riot takes place in a certain place in which the Hindus and Muslims quarrelled or fought with each other on two different sides, why should the Hindus and Muslims of other places make it a point of difference between them? It may be said that it is human nature that forces communal sympathy, but should not the same human nature dictate to us the need of localising that dispute and, in general national interests, preventing its spreading over a wider area? Why can't the Hindus and Muslims of other places show their sympathy for *all* those that have suffered and been injured thereby? Why must we continue to appeal to the intervention of a third party to punish the guilty and recompense the injured? Does insistence on punishment prevent the recurrence of such events? Revenge is not the way to peace. War will never end war. It will give rise to fresh wars. Why must we attribute the occurrence to religious difference? The reply is, because our minds have been so moulded and our psychology has been so formed as to unconsciously drive us to this course. The task before us then is to change the psychology of our people. Just as in family quarrels, in quarrels and riots between Hindus and Hindus and Muslims and Muslims, we must compose differences by a process of integration so we must do in quarrels between Hindus and Muslims. I do not agree with those who say that our unity is mere lip unity at present. But I do believe that the change is not sufficiently marked and substantial to prevent our relapsing into old condition by the merest stray occurrence of the most insignificant kind.

Pane of Denominational Institutions.

There is greater need of this integration and understanding in *urban areas*, and among educated men of both the communities than in villages and among ignorant people. Denominational institutions, denominational clubs, denominational newspapers, denominational social gatherings to the exclusion of mixed ones are not best ways of bringing about this understanding. There should be more occasions for 'getting together' to know each other, to understand each other, to appreciate each other, and to help each other. It is natural for a Muslim to seek and like the company of a fellow Muslim. It is only natural that a Muslim should help and sympathise with a

(Continued in column 3.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25.

S S Rialto, Mordue, Hull.
S S Garada, Gulliver, Akyab.
S S Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
S S Werdenfels, Legenmeya, Bremen.
S S Gazana, Hepburn, Busrah.
S S Jalatarang Lawson, Rangoon.
S S Borghild, Sunde Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Olympi afor Liverpool.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon.

S S Rialto:—The J F Company's steamer Rialto, 1772 tons, Captain J A Mordue, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons Captain B Galliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3265 tons, Captain A R Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 6317 tons, Captain Legenmeya; arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

SS Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 1772 tons, Captain Hepburn, arrived in narbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalatarang, 1463 tons Captain A E Lawson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Borghild:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Borghild 2158 tons, Captain J Sunde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 1727 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, October 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sh-d.
31 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
1 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Modasa 556, K'chi 30/10, M M & Co.
5 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
25 Hindoo 3186, Dunkirk 30/10 J F & Co.
28 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J. and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
16 Boli 4226 Dunkirk 30/10 J F and Co.
17 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 1/11, Graham and Co.
Olympia 3972 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 7957, Busra 26/10 M M & Co.
6 Lamlands 2304 Genoa N F, Graham & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 5553 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Mamcada 3252 30/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
A Jaladuta 2593, Calcutta 27/10 S S N Co.
D & E Burma Maru 2892 Japan 28/10, O S Kaisha.
F Hatarana 4592 N F, 28/10 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

N-C. Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

IST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due abo t 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Exeter due about 20th October Agent K N Co.
City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.
Trafford Hall due abou t 16th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan Cumming (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Borneo Maru due about 27th October, Agent O S K.
Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 25.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—56 bales cotton waste, D Bhanji; 55 bales cotton E Spinning and Co., 55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice—33 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co. 165 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 100 bales cotton. Italian Cotton Co. 605 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Morea for London—16 cwt fish maws, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Rosandra for Venice—238 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Rosandra for Trieste—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rowlands for Genoa——400 cwt buffalo horns, Yaphilli and Co. 440 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, K Visram, 250 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg—55 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co. 25 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—108 bales cotton fly, B Kursondas. 100 bales cotton waste, PP H Vasa; 119 cask goat skin, H N and H Essa.

S S Clara Camus for Tharpness—4000 cwt. ground nut, Ralli Bros.

S S Clara Camus for Dunkirk—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, H Nensey; 55 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S City of Nagpur:—Liverpool—1300 cwt oil cakes, J Permanand; 290 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton, B Kursondas; 220 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S City of Nagpur for Marseilles—2000 cwt. ground nut Volkart Bros. 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk—3000 cwt lisneed, Ralli Bros.; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 330 bales cotton, Pael Cotton Co.

S S Modasa for Leith—3000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Modasa for Antwerp—110 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros.

S S Modasa for Havre:—953 cwt myrobollam, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe—106 bales cottons, T M Kaisha; 271 bales cottons, N Fattelly.

S S Tamba Maru for Moji—900 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—2200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong—20 cwt kismis, H B Bhasamia; 77 cwt raisins R. Monja and Co.

IMPORTS

Oct. 25.

S S City of Lahore from New York. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—27 cases vaseline; 85 cases butteriest and parts 70 cases grape nut, 17 cases antipholchitine 23 cases canned fruit, 27 cases olives, 48 cases listerine 395 cases Quaker Oats, 200 cases patent medicine 25 cases chalk, 47 cases Gas mantles, 78 cases toilet preparations, 33 cases canned peaches, 61 cases antos, 146 cases aluminium flat sheet circles, 1510 cases Lub. oil, 230 drums Lub. oil 1224 barrels Lub. oil, 6 barrels Lub. grease, 2143 bars Silver, 234 bars Silver bullions, 84 bales cotton Remnant 101 packages hurricane lanterns.

S S Tysla from Hamburg. Agents:—W and A. Graham and Co.:—145 cases slate pencil, 200 sask Red lead, 140 casks slates, 500 casks broken tiles, 40 cask printed Chona marble, 100 bags Rivets, 170 bags extracted caraway sheet, 102 packages hurr. Lanterns, 26 cases Hurr. Lanterns, 25 cases sparklers, 60 bags coloured broken tiles, 140 bags white broken tiles 440 D/bags broken tiles, 90 drums ord. colour, 305 kegs copper sulphate, 200 cases copper sulphate, 47 cask copper sulphate, 41 cask dry aniline colour, 61 cases dry aniline colour, 45 cases China marble, 32 cases toys, 25 bales straw boards.

From Christania:—165 cases non poisoned sulphur matches, 20 cases preserve, 125 cases condensed milk, 136 bales paper, 169 bales newspaper, 102 bales white news pat paper 208 bales writing paper, 360 drums carbide of calumia, 60 bales dry chemical wood pulp.

From Guttonburg:—188 bales paper, 62 rolls paper, 27 bundles maping paper, 79 bundles wrapping paper, 104 bales newspaper, 4873 cases metals in zinc, 94 cases petrolum stoves, 3061 bundles planted boards.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, October 25.)

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., J.P., on return from leave, to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class in the Palanpur Political Agency, for a period of two months.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 1st December, 1923.

The Governor in Council is pleased—(1) to create pending further orders a temporary appointment of an Addi-tional Superintendent of Police for the district of Ahmedabad with effect from the 12th July, 1923, in connection with operations against dacoit gangs in North Gujarat and Cutch and to appoint Mr. D. B. Judge, Salt Inspector, Kharaghoda, to hold it; and (2) to empower Mr. D. B. Judge to exercise and perform in the said district all the powers and duties under the said Act of a Superintendent of Police.

The following appointments are made:—

Mr. Shanker Govind Kharkar to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. R. R. Sane.

Mr. Ramchandra R. Sane, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. N. V. Desai.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL.B.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct under Section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:—

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins proceeding on leave.

Mr. Bhimraddi Krishnaraddi Kurtkoti, on relief by Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. A. I. Khatib.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Amrit Patankar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. B. K. Kurtkoti transferred.

Mr. C. H. Bristow to be Settlement Officer for a period of one year in connection with the revision settlement of the Chalisgaon taluka of the East Khandesh District and of the Patan, Karad and Walwa talukas including Shirala peta of the Satara District.

Mr. H. St. Clair Smith is appointed to act as Salsette Development Officer during the period of absence on leave of Mr. G. E. L. Carter.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was some rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Savantvadi. More rain is generally needed for standing crops which are withering in parts of Gujarat and Gujarat States. Elsewhere crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing, which continues in places. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind: 4 per cent. above normal to 49 per cent. below normal; Gujarat: 9 to 46 percentage below normal; Konkan: 26 to 42 percentage below normal; Deccan: 8 to 42 percentage below normal; Karnatak; 19 to 33 percentage below normal.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct 24

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 19th October to 22nd October, 1923. ..	2166	261	+2205
Receipts from 1st September, 1923 to 22nd October 1923..	54359	45031	+9328
Shipments for the bi-week from 19th Oct. to 22nd October, 1923.			
Europe		112	—112
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	230	200	+30
Total ..	230	312	—82
Total shipments from 1st Sept 1923 to 22nd Oct 1923.			
Europe ..	110434	45246	+65188
China.. ..	10812	1264	+9548
Japan	41821	52899	—1077
Coast Ports ..	1.67*	3855	—1188
Total ..	165034	102764	+62270
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	10179	4202	+5977
„ China, Japan and Coast Ports	19600	24592	—4992

* Including 277 bales for U. S. of America.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Vasalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix „	1 5 6
Pearl „	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weights) No. 6303/6303—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	..
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Land)	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Jalita—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century—	
No 1126 per piece	..
No. 128 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Chock 5lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile .. Per Piece	..
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 9 0
Black Check 5lbs—	
Textile .. Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Racheal „	6 12 0
Grabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th Oct 1923.

Cotton	1993 Bs
Wheat	1109 Cwts
Linseed	8651 „
Rapeseed etc.	2226 „
Gingellyseed	146 „
Poppyseed	687 „
Groundnuts	2123 „
Castorseed	8823 „
Rice	11163 „
Myrabollams	353 „
Cottonseed	3853 „
Mowraseed	597 „
Gram	761 „
Juwar	1673 „
Masur	78 „
Barley	Nil
Bajri	576 „
Dal	675 Tons

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Montagu's Silver Market Report states:—"For some time past, quotations moved within rather narrow limits, but on Monday prices displayed an unwonted agility recording largest advances since January. The sharp movement was a repercession from the strong speculation of Bombay which has attracted thither so much of the floating world stock and made the near bear positions somewhat difficult to maintain. The acuteness of the rise was not foreseen by potential operators and the market was, therefore, taken unawares. This is shown by the eagerness with which sellers offered supplies yesterday from many quarters. considerable reaction in quotations has ensued. Stocks here are beginning to approach the level at which they stood before the recent heavy shipments."—Reuter.

An Agra message of 24th October says:—The trial of Ajmeri, who was committed to the Court of Sessions Judge in connection with the Agra Riots, commenced to-day before Mr. R. E. Bennet, I.C.S. The case is proceeding.—(A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The monsoon has been vigorous in southern half of the Peninsula. The western disturbance is now affecting the Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and south-east Madras and local in Mysore, Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Few falls occurred in Tenasserin.

The chief amounts are: Negapatam three inches, Cuddalore and Madras one and a half and Nellore three.

Forecast. Local rain along the Frontier and in Kashmir. Elsewhere no large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately cloudless in the north-west of the division and clear or partly cloudless elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Multan and in excess at Hissar. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was nearly normal, the minimum was lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and in north-west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were nearly normal except at Bikaner, where the latter alone was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear and the air generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Veraval and Deesa; the minimum was below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Nagpur moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was below normal at Nagpur; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the South of the division and clear in the north. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar; the minimum was as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Poona and Belgaum. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the southern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan. Chief amounts are Negapatam 2.80 in. Madras 1.26 in. Trichinopoly 0.59 in. Cuddapah 0.54 in. Calicut 0.27 in. Cochin 0.28 and Trivandrum 0.31 in. The sea has become rough at Negapatam and remains moderate at Madras. The western disturbance has begun to affect the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely to occur in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th October 1923 issued from Simla.

A feeble disturbance which passed eastwards from the Central Provinces has caused an extension of the monsoon into north Madras. The western disturbance is giving cloud along the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and local in Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts were:—Kodaikanal one and a half inches; Pamban three; Cocanada two; Vizagapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure to June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire'	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 92nd	..	..	..	0	..
Jask	90.7	77.2	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	90.3	80.6	..	0.01	—0.18
PUNJAB—					
Multan	91.8	64.5	..	4.62	—0.46
Rawalpindi	83.2	55.4	..	13.76	—9.47
Lahore	88.0	55.3	..	10.96	—4.13
Hissar	93.1	59.2	..	19.56	+7.53
Ambala	89.0	56.0	..	20.11	—2.93
Delhi	87.0	66.1	..	24.93	+1.93
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	91.5	64.3	..	23.91	—0.46
Mainpuri	93.8	61.3	..	31.74	+7.79
Jhansi	91.4	62.8	..	30.51	—8.31
Cawnpore	88.5	64.0	..	48.11	+14.91
Allahabad	91.8	62.0	..	35.07	—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	92.3	64.6	..	3.64	+1.43
Karachi	88.3	69.3	..	3.98	—1.92
Ajmer.. ..	92.2	60.2	..	12.68	—5.84
Jaipur	93.5	58.2	..	18.84	—3.08
Kotah	93.6	74.6	..	42.27	+1.67
Mount Abu	80.0	64.4	..	31.11	—2.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
WEST—	99.0	68.1	..	5.39	—8.82
Bhuj	85.9	72.9	..	4.38	—8.89
Dwarka	94.8	73.8	..	7.17	—10.78
Veraval	98.8	68.0	..	10.82	—14.03
Rajkot	97.0	66.3	..	17.55	—9.52
Bhavnagar Para	97.1	71.8	..	25.95	—18.96
Surat	98.8	74.5	..	13.48	—1.43
Ahmedabad	102.0	71	..	8.16	—1.75
Deesa	99.9	68.8	..	27.19	—9.84
Indore	89.4	57.7	..	23.13	+4.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	85.3	58.1	..	74.19	+23.15
Saugor	90.0	63.0	..	62.16	+20.2
Hoshangabad	87.9	61.6	..	54.87	+8.96
Khandwa	92.0	61.1	..	20.66	—6.95
Akola	93.5	63.7	..	21.82	—6.55
Amraoti	90.4	71.1	..	19.72	—0.10
Nagpur	88.7	68.0	..	43.64	—1.44
Chanda	87.0	66.4	..	44.06	—4.86
Raipur	87.7	65.6	..	43.22	+1.92
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.1	77.6	..	77.44	+8.69
Ratnagiri	86.2	75.9	..	92.78	—7.20
Mormugao	85.0	76.2	..	103.4	+14.4
Karwar	90.4	74.8	..	127.91	+14.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.1	61.3	..	15.59	—4.44
Ahmednagar	87.8	64.6	..	17.47	—1.76
Poona.. ..	90.5	62.9	..	16.74	—8.03
Sholapur	92.2	67.3	..	20.56	—4.21
Bijapur	88.0	67.1	..	9.39	—7.48
Belgaum	85.5	66.8	..	48.38	+5.49
Aurangabad	91.8	65.3	..	20.64	—5.99
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.0	66.8	..	28.46	—8089
Hyderabad	86.5	67.4	..	21.78	—5.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	89.0	74 9	0.13	130.62	+1553
Calicut	87.6	75.1	0.27	126.33	+2.93
Cochin	86.1	74.7	0.28	115.87	+2188
Colombo	85.6	73.8	0.54	50.76	+19.9
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam ..	88.8	75.2	..	20.77	—2.18
Bellary	89.7	68.2	..	6.03	—3.87
Cuddapah	85	67.4	0.84	10.18	—1.77
Madras	87.5	73.3	1.26	17.41	—6.41
Bangalore	82.8	66.0	0.12	15.82	—8.64
Coimbatore	88.4	71.6	..	10.03	—0.81
Trichinopoly	86.6	73.4	0.79	12.31	—5.70
Negapatam	82.6	74.9	0.89	13.59	—3.82

A Trichinopoly message of October 24th says:—Traffic is resumed between Mettupalayam and Coonoor but more rain is expected and possibly further slips may occur.—A. P.

A REQUISITION.

We request our numerous clients to make their purchases from us and compare our prices with those of others——Samples sent free on application, Please note down the following remarkable values which we now offer :—

		Price Per Each Rs. a. p.
No. 9.	All wool rug with Black and Red Squares——A very attractive design	10 8 0
„ 2.	With Black and white squares——A very neat design	8 8 0
„ 20.	With white squares and black overchecking——The Design of the day	10 8 0
„ 23.	Grey and white squares with colour over checking—— A very good design	8 15 0
„ 1001.	K.C.D. White and black squares——a moderate quality rug	7 0 0
„ K.W.M	Plain grey blankets——a real article for your servants' use with fancy borders	5 8 0

(All 90" x 60", with neat fringes)

If you do not find any colours to suit your taste, write to us when we shall select a beautiful rug at a moderate price.

Kaiser-I-Hind Woollen Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd.,
HEBBAL, BANGALORE

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BARODA.

The Indian Industries and Trade Developing Syndicate, Ltd. was formed in the year 1922 at Karachi with divers aims and objects for the advancement and development of the indigenous and other Industries and Trades. One of such objects is to hold Exhibitions at important places of India to bring together Manufacturers, Traders and Consumers of the Indian articles and to afford an opportunity of enlightenment to the public at large regarding the Indian Manufacturers. The first of such Industrial Exhibitions was held by the Syndicate in October 1922, at Karachi which proved successful in fulfilling the above objects in as much as many Industries and Manufactures thereby secured a foothold in Sind where they were unknown before.

The Syndicate encouraged by the success so achieved organised the second Exhibition at Surat, a city famed for its silk and gold and silver thread embroidery work and handloom weaving industry. One of the special ftatures of the said Exhibition was the opening of an Agricultural Section and Picture Gallery for the benefit of the people interested therein. Both the above Exhibitions were much appreciated by the Government officials and the Citizens of those places.

The Syndicate has the pleasure to announce that its third Exhibition will be held at Baroda under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Government. Baroda is the Capital of one of the foremost States of India and the biggest State in the Bombay Presidency. Under the regime of the present enlightened and patriotic Ruler His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in particular and the State in general has made unique progress in multifarious branches of Industries and has several up-to-date Institutions of public utility both industrial and educational which are the pride of Baroda. Baroda is surrounded by very many fertile villages and is very near to Bombay and Ahmedabad, the two of the most important Industrial Cities of India.

The Exhibition will be held from the 16th December to 31st December 1923. The Exhibition is expected to attract a fairly large number of people not only from the city but from the different parts of the Baroda State, Gujarat and outside. With a view to utilise this opportunity for the spread of general knowledge among the masses a special enclosure will be erected for lectures on Sanitation, Local Self-Government, Indian Industries and other kindred subjects.

The Syndicate has also decided to organise therein a Hall of Journalism, Insurance House and Picture Gallery in which such of the public as is interested in them are cordially invited to take part.

The arrangements have also been made for side shows, sports and amusements including Indian Music, Concerts, Gymnastic feats etc. Refreshment rooms will also be provided to supply wholesome food to the visitors. People interested in innocent skilled games will have also a nice opportunity.

A Committee of prominent Manufacturers, Tradesmen, Citizens and Experts of the place will be formed to decide between the competitors and award medals, prizes certificates, etc. The pandal will be fully illuminated with electric lights. The Exhibitor will have two main divisions:—(1) Independent Stalls and (2)) General Stalls. Each independent stall will have a dimension of 10 feet by 12 feet and a rent of Rs. 50 only (payable in advance) shall be charged to the keepers. No commission on sales shall be charged to the occupiers of these stalls. The General stalls will contain exhibits received from all different parts of India and they will be arranged in several sections.

The space in General Stalls is to be allotted free of charge to the Exhibitors. 6½ per cent. commission will be charged on the selling price of each exhibit in General Stalls if sold. All transit charges shall be borne by the Exhibitors.

KHADI BHANDAR.

A special stall will be erected wherein khadi hand spun and hand woven will be exhibited and sold. No rent shall be charged but a commission of 3 1/8 per cent. shall be charged on sales.

HALL OF JOURNALISM.

In this Department all the papers, periodicals and magazines published in India with particulars of the same shall be placed. These shall be admitted free and the papers shall not be returned.

In the Insurance House section, arrangements shall be made to put before the public, Literature of all Indian Insurance Companies doing business of life, fire, marine etc., and sign boards for a nominal fee of Rs. 20 payable in advance.

A special Department will look after proper distribution of Handbills, Catalogues, etc., for Indian goods only and a charge of Re. 1 one payable in advance for every thousand copies shall be made.

Necessary forms and particulars as to rules and regulations etc. have been attached hereto.

All enquiries may kindly be addressed to:—Mr. J. L. Munim, Secretary, The Indian Industrial Exhibition Baroda.

FIRST RICE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The first rice forecast shows the area sown is 70,784,000 acres, a decrease of four per cent. compared with last year's revised estimate. Weather conditions at sowing time have not been quite favourable and condition of crop is only fair.

The first groundnut forecast shows the area as 1,687,000 acres, a decrease of nine per cent.

According to the second sugarcane forecast the area is reported to be 2,787,000 acres, an increase over the last year's corresponding figures of thirteen per cent. and the condition of crop on the whole is good.

The second sesamum forecast gives the area as 3,016,000 acres, a decrease of twelve per cent. and describes the condition and prospects of crop as fair.

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will restore tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

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We also undertake to test samples of woods as to their suitability for matches on terms to be ascertained on application.

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"NEGLECT OF INDIAN ART."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The present is the opportunity when the citizens of this "enlightened" city can make some honest attempt to acquire a bit of self-respect for themselves and the artists, that neglected but not insignificant portion of the community, by examining more closely than they have hitherto cared to do the erratic activities of those "representatives" of the people who are generally entrusted with the means which decide the careers of the artists and the future of national arts and crafts. The stereotyped committees must be purged of their mysterious and secretive environment. Your comments on the treatment to artists would be more than confirmed if the following information is published. You will then see how the artists suffer for being Indians, how criminal it is, as it were, to be an Indian. This is the information necessary for the purpose:—What has been paid to the English sculptor for Sir Pherozeshah's statue or for Sir Jamshedji's statue? What has been paid to the architect who put up the statue of Sir Pherozeshah? What has been paid, on the other hand, for Ranade's or for Gokhale's statue? What was the estimate of Indian sculptors for Sir Pherozeshah's statue? Why was that rejected? Who selected the English sculptor for the pretentious effigy that at present obscures the municipal building? Why was it in bronze? These are only quite recent happenings, but they are sufficient for our present purpose. The mentality that influences the artistic activities of the city is revealed in the silly tablet in English which "adorns" Sir Pherozeshah's statue. What has happened to the recommendation by the Corporation about inscriptions in vernacular?—Yours, etc.,

LAOCOON.

TURKISH ORPHAN CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Kindly give publicity to the following few lines in your columns and oblige.

Really the letter sent by 'Prince' Aga Khan has touched the Muslims in India. He has himself given a princely contribution of 3,651 Turkish pounds, to the 'Child Welfare Association of Turkey,' which is looking after the orphans of the valiant Turks. H.H. Aga Khan is certainly doing much for the welfare of the Turks and deserves the title of 'Prince' from them.

To-day he has appealed to Indian Muslims for contributions to the society. The Aga Khan is the leader of a majority of the Khoja community. The Khojas are therefore bound to support their leader and therefore bound to support their leader and ears. The Khojas are the merchant princes of Bombay and will work wonders as regards contribution, if they take it in earnest. I hope the Khoja community will not let this opportunity of following the example of their beloved leader slip and will at once send their contributions, either through the Central Khilafat Committee, which is always ready at their service or through the Aga Khan.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

GRIEVANCE OF REGIMENTAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The public may not be aware that, distributed all over India, including the Frontier Districts there are about 1,000 Indian clerks attached to the British and Indian Regimental Units. Their work consists in keeping the accounts and other multifarious clerical work of the units concerned. They have no permanent places of residence, as they are required to move about with their respective units. In respect of pay and prospects they are no better than the clerks of other offices. Recently on account of retrenchment, their number has been reduced and consequently their work has become heavier than before. Hitherto these clerks used to get a small conveyance allowance, as, on account of the high cost of living in Contonment areas, they usually live in the cities, not less than three or four miles from their offices.

The allowance used to serve them in good stead, but the authorities, all of a sudden, seemed to have found this a luxury and so discontinued it from the 1st of September last. It will be noticed that the allowance when it was first sanctioned was not considered to be generous or even sufficient for the purpose for which it was thought useful, by the authorities themselves, for they state in the very order sanctioning the allowance "Government consider that the clerks should where necessary, engage tongas or other kinds of conveyance and share them with others." It is, therefore, hardly just that these unfortunate clerks should not only be burdened with more work, but that they should be deprived of this little mercy also.

The least that the authorities should do for the alleviation of their sufferings is to retain the allowance.—Yours, etc.

CLERKS' FRIEND.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR BABY WORTH?

You will surely reply: 'He is worth, to me, more than all the money in the world!" Such being the case you will be glad to know of a medicine which will help your baby's teething, enable him to sleep soundly, digest well and develop into a sturdy, healthy child. The name of this already well-known Canadian children's remedy is Baby's Own Tablets. Here is one endorsement out of many received. It comes from an American mother, Mrs. W. M. Stoddart of East Brookfield, Vt., U. S. A., who writes:—"I have never found anything as good as Baby's Own Tablets for regulating the bowels of little children. My baby was sick and restless while cutting his teeth, but the Tablets quickly made him all right."

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy for simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, croup, eczema, also to expel worms. From chemists, 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Wholesalers: Nirotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc. (4)

THE HUSH-A-PHONE.

DEVICE THAT ENABLES YOU TO TALK SECRETS.

A device that gives a desk telephone the same privacy as a silence-box is making its appearance in London offices, says the "Daily News."

It is only two months since the first of these hush-a-phones, as they are called, arrived from America, and already more than 2,000 have been installed in London.

The hush-a-phone consists of an oblong aluminium box with curved sides. At either end is a sound absorption unit and in the middle is an aperture into which the speaker places his lips. Its form is based on acoustic principles. It snaps on to the telephone in a moment around the mouthpiece and when not wanted can be taken off as quickly.

Anyone using the hush-a-phone can speak how or what he likes without any bystander hearing anything but a low, indistinguishable murmur. This makes it particularly useful for doctors, lawyers, bank managers, and other professional men, who often have occasion to wish to speak of their clients over the phone in their presence. It ensures offices quiet, too, where a number of telephones are installed.

On long-distance calls it has the effect of minimising the external sounds at the transmission end. Some wonderful results have been obtained during experimental chats between New York and San Francisco.

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List of goods from stock for immediate delivery.

Quality No.	PATTERN OF RUG.	Price each. Rs.	As.	P.
No. 2.	White with Black broad check—a neat design—a best pattern rug	7	15	0
" 1.	White with fine black stripes—a soft and a fluffy rug	9	8	0
" 7.	A Check rug—a very smart and neat pattern	7	15	0
" ,,	GREY. A real servant's blanket—beautiful grey—all wool	5	15	0
" 8.	Tweed Silvery Grey-Tweed pattern blankets with whipped end—a very neat one with soft texture	8	0	0
" 20.	A white woollen rug with black double stripes. The present day pattern—A fine and woolly rug	9	8	0
" 24.	A grey rug with purple stripes—a neat pattern	6	15	0
" 31	A grey woollen rug soft texture with fine coloured stripes	7	12	0
" 38.	A grey woollen rug soft texture with broad black stripes and fine green stripes—a sobre colour rug	7	12	0

RUGS OF SUPERFINE QUALITIES

No. B.	Brown rug made of fine wool—a neat pattern	17	8	0
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" F.	A grand looking rug with grand and broad green stripes	15	0	0
" G.	White rug with brown and purple over check—a real and genuine rug	15	0	0
" I.	The most approved woollen rug with different check—the rug approved by thousands	17	8	0
" J.	A Brown rug with fine, red and broad purple stripes. You may imagine by description what quality and neat pattern it would be	17	8	0
" 73.	A saxe blue rug with black over-check a bright pattern a real loving colour	15	0	0

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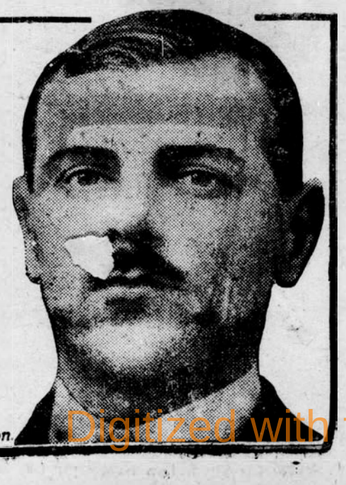

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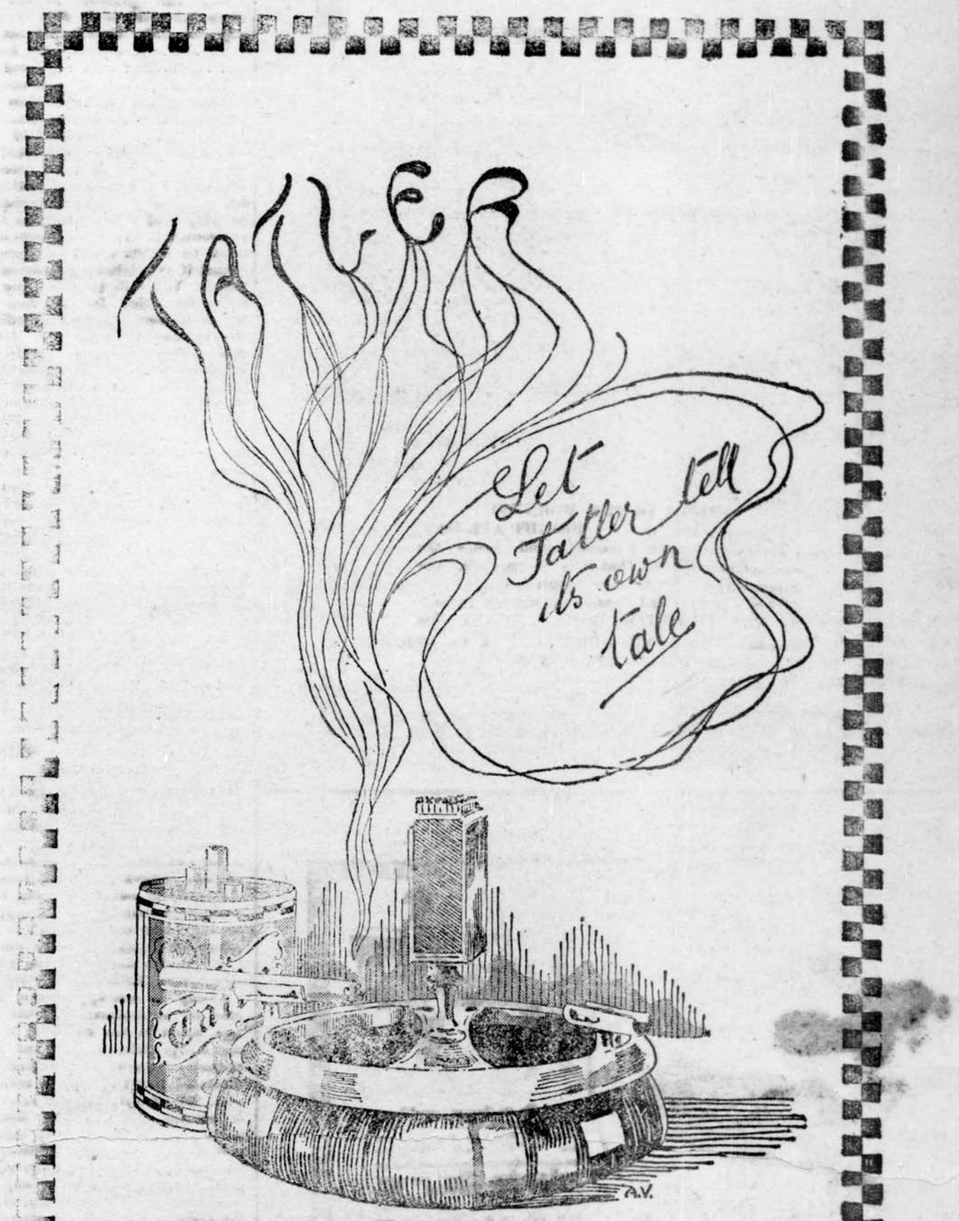

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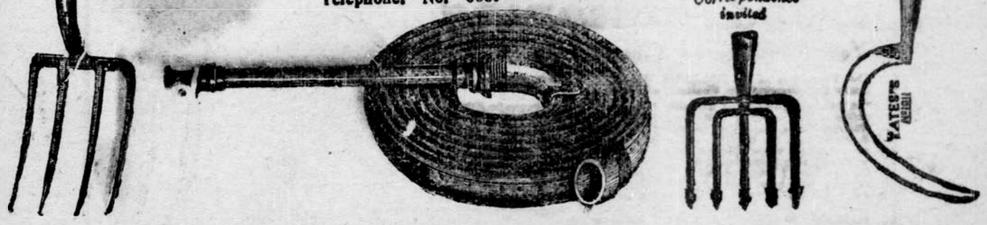

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41286 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

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